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GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA

KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS

...AND...

NORTHWEST TERRITORY

BIBLIOTECA
CENTRAL

NORTH AMERICAN
TRANSPORTATION & TRADING COMPANY
MERCHANTS AND CARRIERS

...Announcement...

THAT there is a need for such a book as "ALL ABOUT THE GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA," is evidenced by the great interest aroused upon the discovery of gold in the Klondike. Man is naturally curious, but wise men temper their curiosity with caution. An exhibition of caution does not indicate either instability or cowardice, but rather a determination to win when once the mind is fully determined.

This book is given to the world in the hope that the reader may receive not a glamoring invitation to join a wild and aimless horde of rapacious adventurers, but that having carefully scanned its pages will be only too glad to become one of a party of noble and determined men in search of the boundless wealth that awaits the efforts of honest and well directed industry.

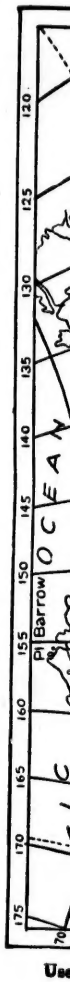
That untold wealth lies buried in the hills and valleys of Alaska the whole world knows, but not every one is acquainted with the method needed in uncovering it. We have therefore undertaken in the following pages to instruct and advise the gold-seeker as to the best manner of overcoming the difficulties that must be met.

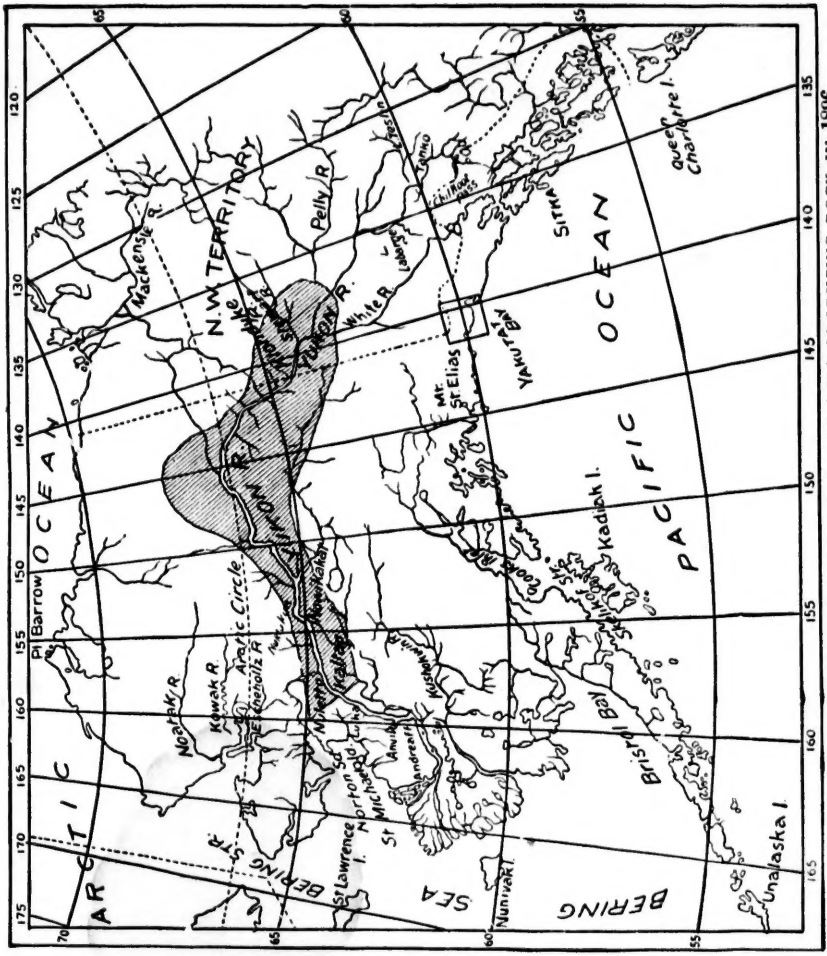
The rigors of the far north demand that extreme care be exercised in the selecting of both the food and clothing to be used in Alaska, and as the business world is ever on the alert to meet the requirements of new conditions, the advertisements interspersed throughout this book will be found of the highest value and should be read with a full knowledge that they are the announcements of the very best business firms of the United States and Canada and are to be thoroughly relied upon as coming from the men whose integrity and honesty represent the bulwark of United States and Canada's genius and enterprise.

In contradistinction to many publications just now issuing because of the great interest awakened in Alaska, this volume will be found to contain information of real historic worth, and in every way deserving a place in every home where knowledge is given its true value.

North American Transportation & Trading Co.

R. A. Irving, Ed.





MAP OF ALASKA, SHOWING KNOWN AREA OF GOLD-PRODUCING ROCK IN 1896.
Prepared by J. Edward Spurr, of the United States Geological Survey.

Used by permission of W. B. Conkey Company, from "Photographs en-route to the Klondike."

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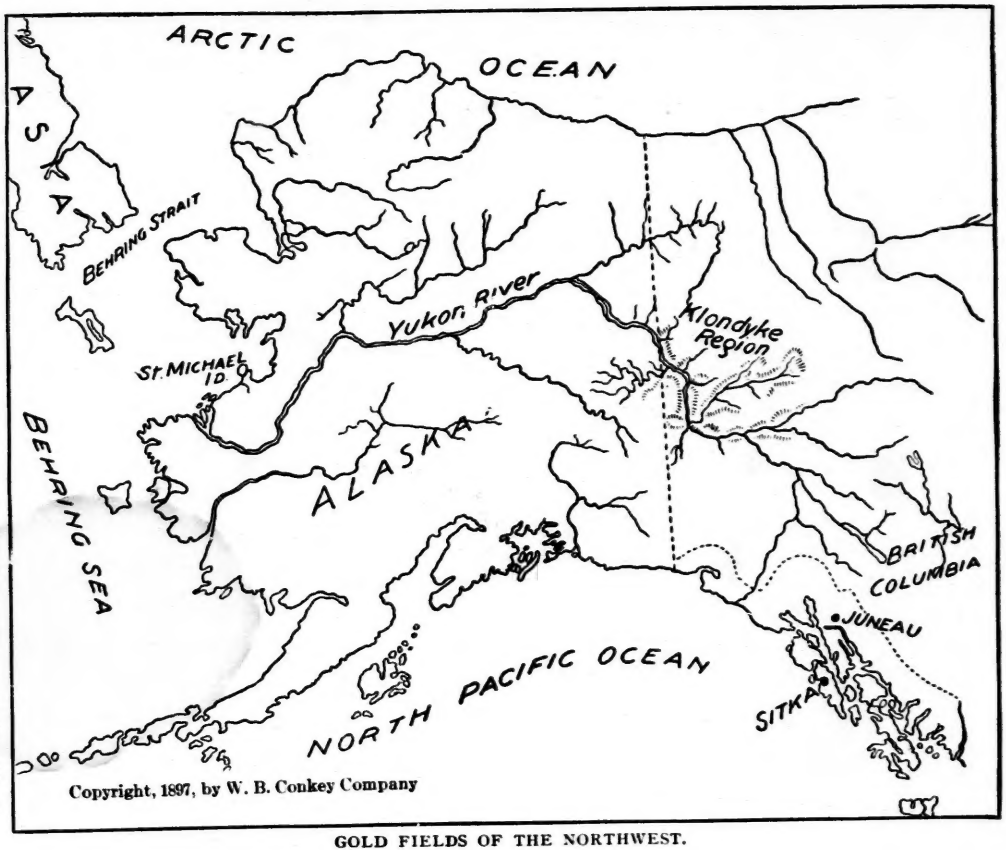

GOLD FIELDS OF THE NORTHWEST.

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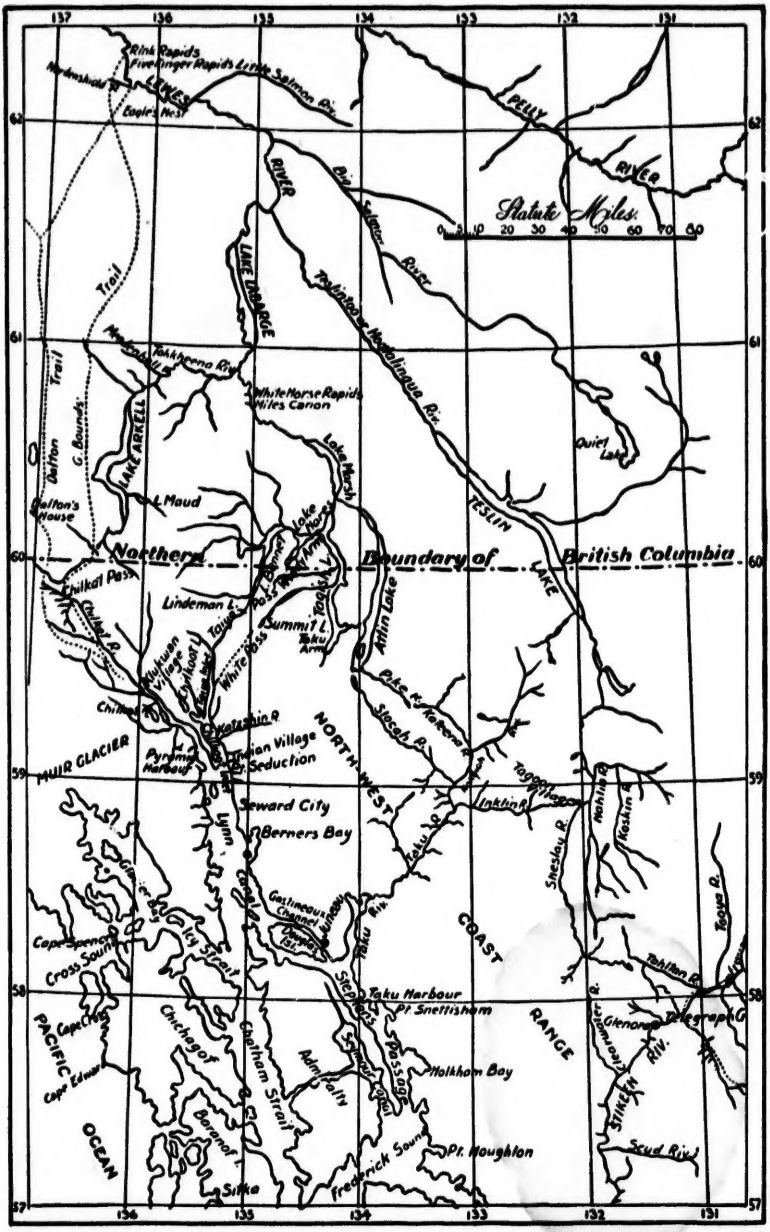

MAP SHOWING THE THREE OVERLAND ROUTES FROM JUNEAU TO FIVE FINGER RAPIDS ON THE LEWES RIVER, WHICH JOINING WITH THE PELLY RIVER AT FORT SELKIRK, MAKES THE YUKON RIVER.

Issued by the Department of the Interior, of the Dominion of Canada.

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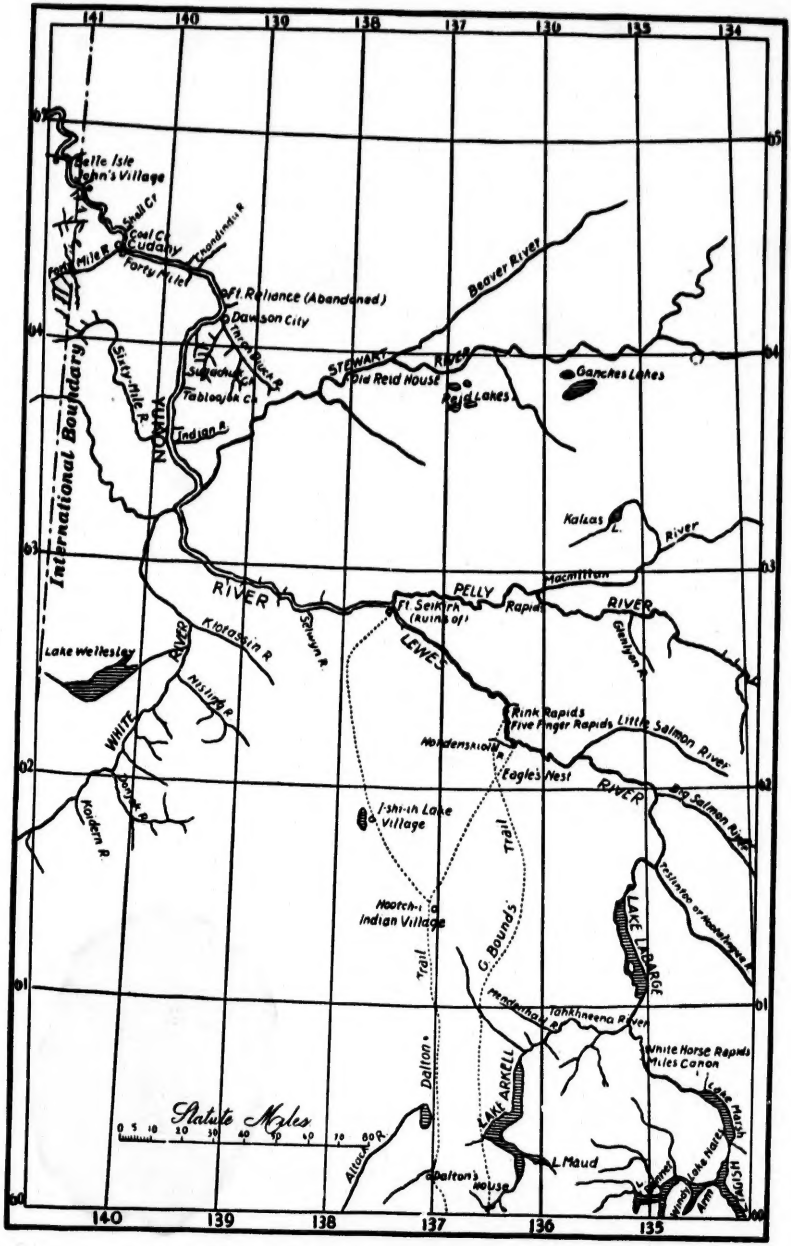

MAP OF THE YUKON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.
Issued by the Department of the Interior, of the Dominion of Canada.
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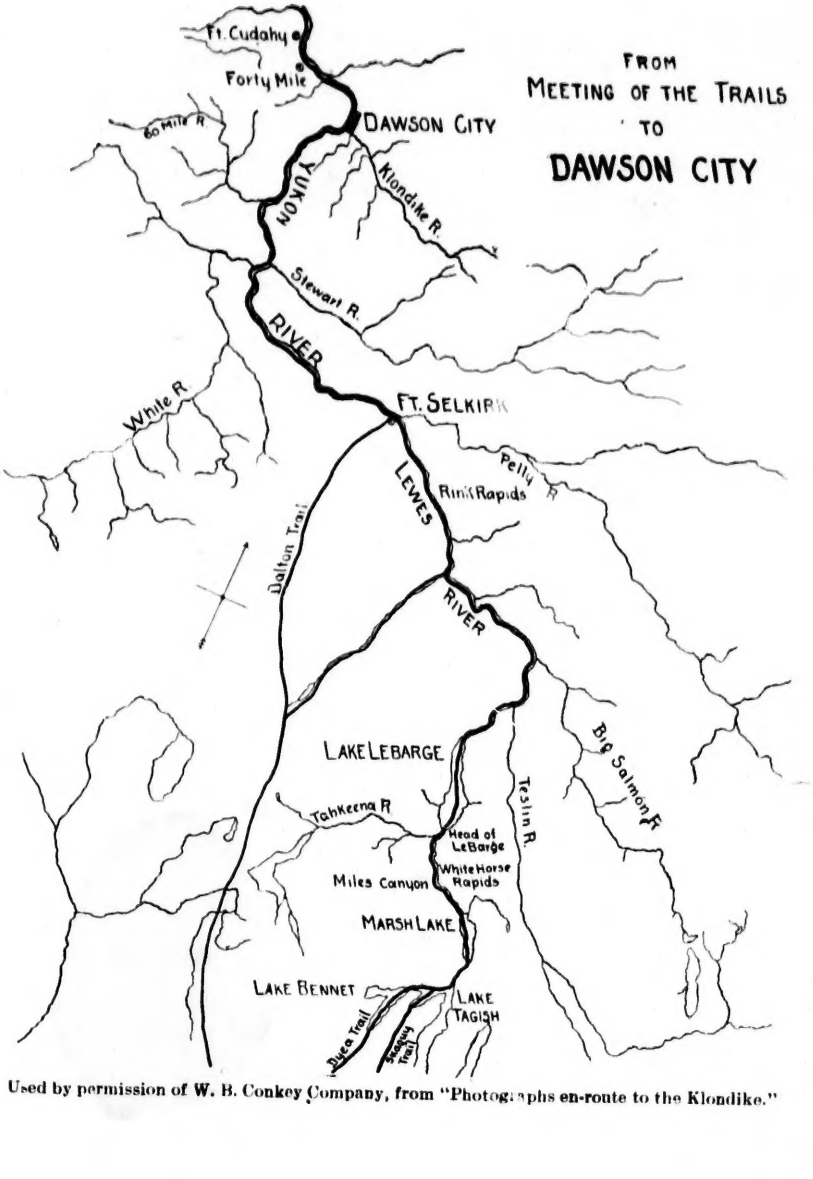


Used by permission of W. B. Conkey Company, from "Photographs en-route to the Klondike."

All about the Gold fields of Alaska.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

"The days of old,
The days of gold,
The days of '49."

When the news came from California in 1848 that Marshall had discovered gold upon Sutter Creek, and the stories told of the fabulous amount of metal that lay hidden beneath the sands electrified the whole world, people flocked there from all parts of the globe; and it was a common sight to see a wagon train many miles in length traveling along the plains, and a fleet of vessels rounding the Horn that would outnumber the entire American navy—all bound for the new Eldorado. In like manner the eyes of the world are today turned to a new and richer gold field in far away Alaska and from Skaguay to Dawson City, a distance of 800 miles, is an army of determined and fearless men wending their way in search of the panacea of all earthly ills – glittering gold.

Of the four billions and a half of gold in the world, in coin and in bullion, exclusive of that used in the arts, the United States has produced two billions and a half; California has produced out of the two billions and a half over two billions. California produced from its placers over a billion of dollars. This is a tremendous amount of money, still careful and conservative miners who have visited every mining camp in the Yukon district, the Northwest and all over Alaska, tell that California was a side show—that it fades and shrinks into insignificance like mists before the burning sun in comparison with the vast wealth of Alaska and the Yukon fields. Alaska has produced about ten millions of dollars. Expert miners say that a conservative estimate for 1898 would lead them to believe that at least thirty millions of dollars in gold dust will be brought from the Yukon and Klondike districts.

The development of such a vast territory as Alaska demands that an immense capital be used in trading and transportation. Such an outlay by private individuals is of course impossible; but as capital has ever stood ready to advance the cause of commerce, there has in this instance been reared a great and strong financial corporation to meet the demands of gold-seekers in the organization known as the North American Transportation and Trading Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

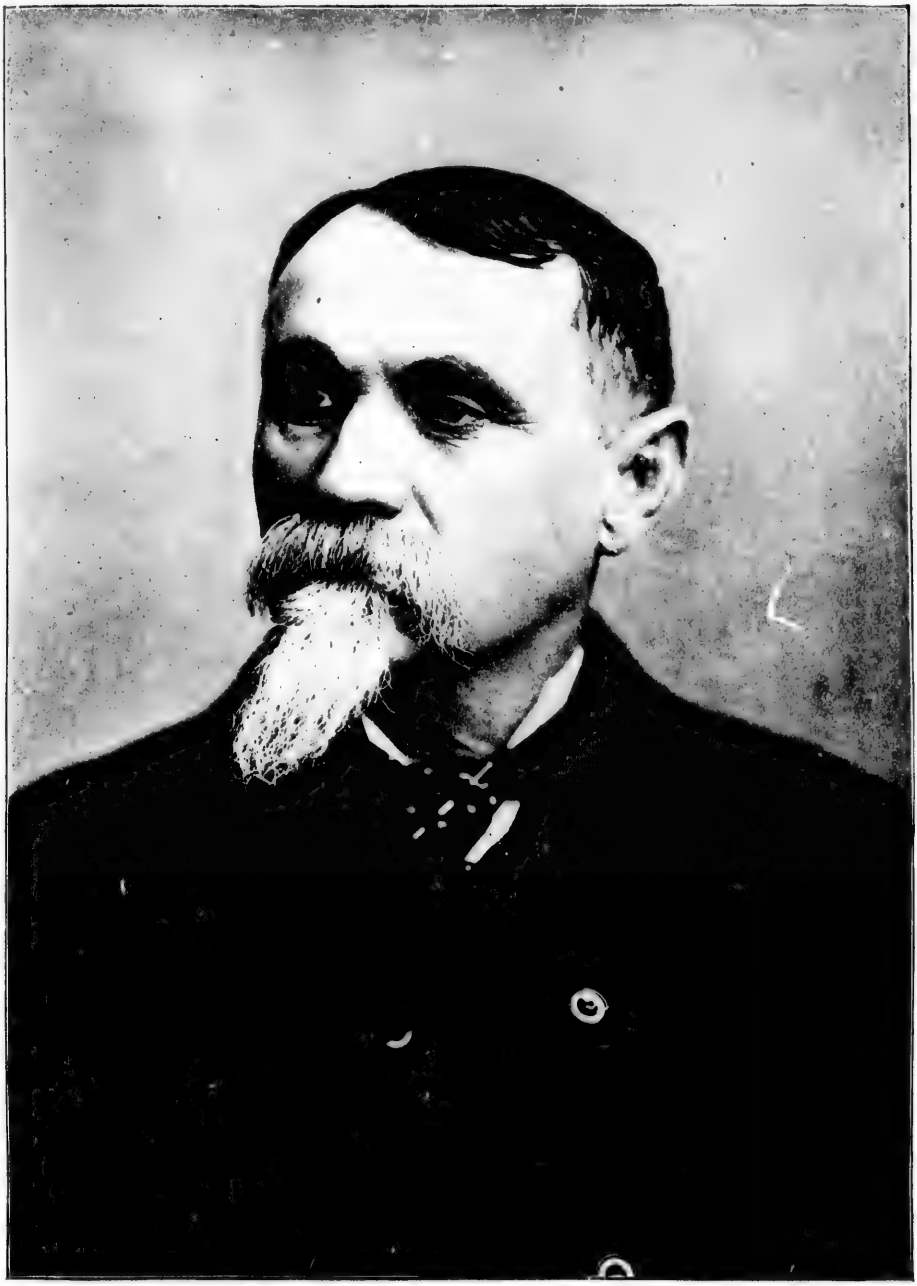
Following is a list of the officers of the North American Transportation and Trading Company with their several addresses. Little more need be said of them than that all are gentlemen of integrity and high standing, most favorably known to the public in connection with this interest, and that their names alone are a guarantee of the company's resolve to do all that is possible for the welfare and convenience of intending settlers in Alaska.

ELY E. WEARE, Fort Cudahy, N. W. T., - President.
Capt. JOHN J. HEALY, DAWSON, N. W. T.,
Vice-President and Gen'l Mgr.
WM. W. WEARE, Chicago, Ill., - 2nd Vice-President.
CHAS. A. WEARE, Chicago, Ill., - - - Treasurer.
C. H. HAMILTON, Seattle, Wash., Secretary and Traffic Mgr.
Capt. JOHN C. BARR, Fort Get There, Alaska,
Mgr. River Transportation.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN CUDAHY, - - - - - - - Chicago, Ill.
MICHAEL CUDAHY, - - - - - - " "
ERNEST A. HAMILL, - - - - - " "
PORTUS B. WEARE, - - - - - - " "
CHARLES A. WEARE, - - - - - " "
ELY E. WEARE, - - - Fort Cudahy, N. W. T.
Capt. JOHN J. HEALY, - - - Dawson, N. W. T.

ELY E. WEARE, President.



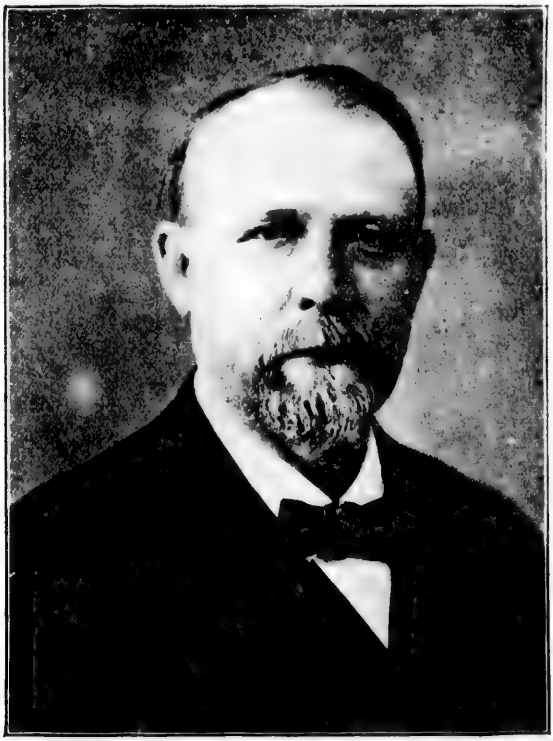
JOHN J. HEALY, Vice-President and General Manager.

WILLIAM W. WEARE, 2d Vice-President.

CHAS. A. WEARE, Treasurer.

C. H. HAMILTON, Secretary and Traffic Manager.

PORTUS B. WEARE, Chairman.



MICHAEL CUDAHY, Director.

JOHN CUDAHY, Director.

THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS.

Seven years ago the North American Transportation and Trading Company started their lines of ocean and river steamers to develop a trade with the Alaskan territory. Since then its operations have included the establishment of a new 5,000 mile water route, embracing the valley of the Yukon with all its tributaries, and the building and maintenance of trading posts and general merchandise stores at the numerous mining settlements made in that vast interior. Accordingly it now has trading posts at the following points, all in charge of its own trusty and experienced agents:

FORT GET THERE, ST. MICHAEL'S ISLAND, ALASKA.
HAMILTON, YUKON RIVER, ALASKA.
WEARE, YUKON RIVER, ALASKA.
HEALY, TANANA RIVER, ALASKA.
RAMPART CITY, YUKON RIVER, ALASKA.
CIRCLE CITY, YUKON RIVER, ALASKA.
FORT CUDAHY, NORTH WEST TERRITORY.
DAWSON, NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

Of these the Alaska Headquarters is the post at

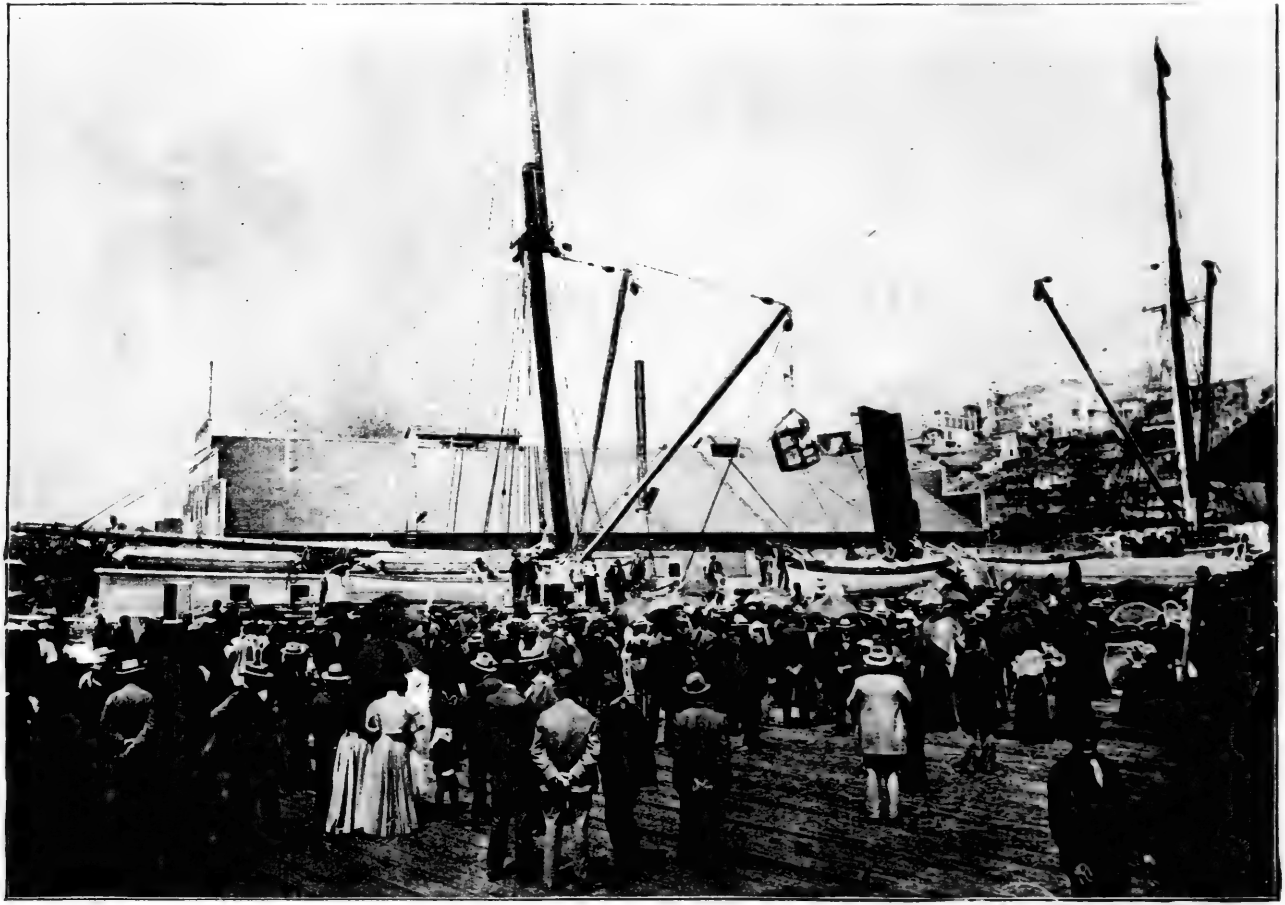
FORT GET THERE, on ST. MICHAEL'S ISLAND,

at the mouth of YUKON RIVER, while the following are administrative Pacific Coast Offices:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 8 CALIFORNIA STREET.
SEATTLE, WASH., 618 FIRST AVENUE.

The other offices of the company are:

ATLANTIC COAST OFFICE: NEW YORK CITY, 303 PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
MAIN CHICAGO OFFICE: OLD COLONY BUILDING, ROOM 290.
MINNEAPOLIS: 32 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
OMAHA: 1 NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING.
DES MOINES: 206 IOWA LOAN & TRUST BUILDING.



La Roche, Photo, Seattle, Wash.

HOME FROM THE KLONDIKE.—The North American Transportation and Trading Company's steamer unloading her precious cargo of [illegible] at Seattle, Wash. This steamer brought the gold which electrified the whole world and made known the vast richness of

FLEETS OF THE COMPANY.

In these seven years there has been a continual expansion of the company's business and its fleets of ocean and river steamers have been improved and augmented so as to insure to the public safety and comfort, avoiding the dangerous and expensive trip over the mountains. Among the fine vessels now engaged in the service are operating ocean steamers between Seattle and St. Michael's, and the following fleet of river steamers:

"ROANOKE,"	"PORTUS B. WEARE,"	"JOHN CUDAHY,"
"CORONA,"	"JOHN J. HEALY,"	"T. C. POWER,"
"W. H. TALBOT,"	"CHAS. H. HAMILTON,"	"J. C. BARR,"
"GENEVA,"	"ERNEST A. HAMILL,"	"KLONDIKE,"
"CELIA."		

First boat sails June 10th, 1898.
Next on or about July 1st, 1898.
Next on or about July 30th, 1898.
Next on or about Aug. 25th, 1898.
Next on or about Sept. 20th, 1898.
Next on or about Oct. 10th, 1898.

Last two carry passengers to St. Michael's only. In all instances sailings are "on or about."

From Seattle and Tacoma by this service the traveler is carried in a pleasant ocean trip, attended with ease, comfort and safety, to St. Michael's, transferring there to one of company's fleet of river boats direct to the mines. The time required is usually about eleven days from Seattle to St. Michael's, and about twelve to fifteen days for the river trip to Dawson City. This route is open from the 1st of June to the last of September.

Here it will be interesting to present the main

Table of Distances from Seattle to Dawson City and Klondike River.
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

	Miles.
Seattle, Washington	0
Dutch Harbor, Alaska	1,955
St. Michael's, Alaska	2,705
Circle City, Alaska	3,780
Fort Cudahy, N. W. T.	3,970
Dawson City and Klondike River, N. W. T.	4,018

SOME FACTS ABOUT ALASKA.

A FEW general facts about Alaska and the wonderful Yukon River will serve at this point to whet the interest of the reader:

Alaska is two and one-half times as large as Texas.

It is eight times as large as all of New England.

It is as large as the South, including Texas.

It is as large as all the States east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, including Virginia and West Virginia.

It makes San Francisco east of our center.

Its coast line is 26,000 miles.

It has the highest mountains in North America.

It has the only forest-covered glacier in the world.

The Treadwell is one of its greatest gold mines.

It has the best yellow cedar in the world.

It has the greatest seal fisheries.

It has the greatest salmon fisheries.

It has cod banks that beat Newfoundland.

It has the largest river in the world.

Purchased in 1867 from Russia for $7,200,000; the purchase negotiated by William H. Seward.

Area in square miles, 531,409.

Population (census of 1890), 30,329, of whom but 4,416 were whites, 8,400 Esquimaux, and 13,735 Indians.

Estimated present population, 50,000.

Principal cities: Sitka (the capital), Juneau, Wrangel, Circle City and Dawson.

Principal mountains: Mount Logan, altitude 19,500 feet; Mount St. Elias, 18,100; Mount Wrangel, 17,500 feet.

Governor of the territory, James D. Brady; residence at Sitka.

Principal occupations of the natives, hunting and fishing.

Estimated product of gold to date, $30,000,000.

Product of gold in 1897, $4,670,000.

A man standing on the bank of the Yukon 150 miles from its mouth cannot see the other bank.

The Yukon is 20 miles wide, 700 miles from its mouth.

With its tributaries it is navigable 2,500 miles.

It is larger than the Danube.

It is larger than La Plata.

It is larger than the Orinoco.

It discharges one-third more water than the Mississippi.

The water is fresh fifteen miles from its mouth.

It has more gold in its basin than any other river.

Its color is beautifully blue to its junction with the White River, 1,100 miles above its mouth.

Alaska runs 1,500 miles west of Hawaii.

Yukon basin gold is estimated at $5,000,000,000.

The necessary eruptive force for the formation of great fissure veins is everywhere evident in Alaska.

Whole forests break into the sea.

Some streams are bridged by glaciers.

Some wood is beautifully polished by glacier action.

Avalanches in the interior are unknown.

Owing to dryness there is not much suffering from cold.

Take a 40-48 rifle with telescope sights.

One small tribe makes $20,000 a year from silver-fox skins. They are worth $250 each.

Exposed portions of the body freeze in three minutes.

Library: One Bible, one Shakespeare.

Snow shoes not needed in the mine country.

The Klondike River is 40 yards wide at its mouth. Water shallow and clear—blue in color.

The Klondike fever is not dangerous unless aggravated by Chilkoot chills.

Klondike in English is Deer River. The river is so designated on the maps.

Klondike gold fields are partly in American and partly in British territory, and the product is disposed of in the United States.

Scene of the present excitement is along the upper Yukon and its tributaries.

Distance from Chicago to the Klondike Gold Fields, via the Yukon, is about 6,552 miles; via Chilkoot pass, about 4,260 miles.

Travel by water possible only in June, July, August and September.

Climate in winter severe in the extreme; winter beginning in October.

During June and July continuous daylight; during December and January continuous night.

Gold first discovered in 1878.

The North American Transportation & Trading Co., with offices at 290 Old Colony Building, will carry 150 pounds of baggage free on their first and second class tickets, excess baggage at the rate of 20 cents a pound. N. A. T. & T. Co. has eight boats in operation between Seattle and Dawson City, and they are now building eleven.

In purchasing transportation, bear in mind that the North American Transportation & Trading Co. has had a line of steamers established on the Yukon River for six years

The Yukon River is not open at its mouth until after the 15th day of June.

FEATURES OF THE CLIMATE.

The short summer of Alaska, extending from about the middle of June to about the middle of September, is part of the time intensely hot, unrelieved by the long nights of the temperate zone; and the winter with its long night and strangely long twilight, is not as unbearable as was supposed if one is provided against its severity and is content to lead an indoor life.

Under the direction of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Chief

Moore of the Weather Bureau has made public a statement in regard to the climate of Alaska. He says:

The mean winter temperature of Sitka is 32.5 degrees—but little lower than that of Washington, D. C.

The climate of the interior, including in that designation practically all of the country except a narrow fringe of coast margin and the territory before referred to as temperate Alaska, is one of extreme rigor in winter, with a short but relatively hot summer, especially when the sky is free from cloud.

COLD IN THE KLONDIKE REGION.

In the Klondike region in midwinter the sun rises from 9.30 to 10 A. M., and sets from 2 to 3 P. M., the total length of daylight being about four hours. Remembering that the sun rises but a few degrees above the horizon and that it is wholly obscured on a great many days, the character of the winter months may easily be imagined.

Wilse & Kirk, Photo, Seattle, Wash.

Seagulls on Seattle Wharfs.

The mean temperature of the months from October, 1889, to April, 1890, both inclusive, are as follows:

October 33 degrees, November 8 degrees, December 11 degrees below zero, January 17 below zero, February 15 below zero, March 6 above, April 20 above. The daily mean temperature fell and remained below the freezing point (32 degrees) from November 4, 1889, to April 21, 1890, thus giving 168 days as the length of the closed season of 1889-1890, assuming that outdoor operations are controlled

STEAMSHIP "ROANOKE."—This is one of the ocean liners operated by this company between Tacoma and Seattle, to St. Michael's Island, Alaska.

by temperature only. The lowest temperatures registered during the winter were 32 degrees below zero in November, 47 below in December, 59 below in January, 55 below in February, 45 below in March and 26 below in April. The greatest continuous cold occurred in February, 1890, when the daily mean for five consecutive days was 47 degrees below zero.

Greater cold than that noted here has been experienced in the United States for a very short time, but never has it continued so very cold for so long a time. In the interior of Alaska the winter sets in as early as September, when snowstorms may be expected in the mountains and passes. Headway during one of these storms is impossible, and the traveler who is overtaken by one of them is fortunate if he escapes with his life. Snow storms of great severity may occur in any month from September to May, inclusive.

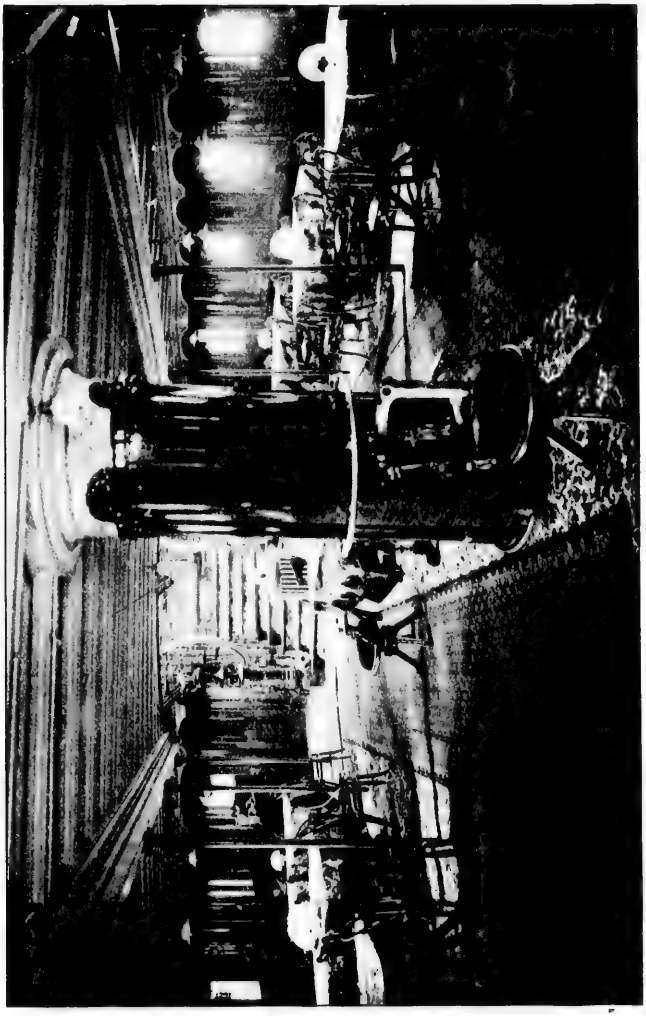
The changes of temperature from winter to summer are rapid, owing to the great increase in the length of the day. In May the sun rises about 3 A. M. and sets about 9 P. M. In June it rises at 1.30 o'clock in the morning and sets about 10.30 o'clock, giving about twenty hours of daylight and diffuse twilight the remainder of the time. The mean summer temperature in the interior doubtless ranges between 60 and 70 degrees, according to elevation, being highest in the middle and lower Yukon valleys.

EARLY MINING ON THE YUKON.

Gold mining in the Yukon district may be said to have been initiated in 1880, though little was done in that year except a certain amount of prospecting by twenty-five or thirty miners, who entered by the way of Chilkoot Pass. Since then a yearly increasing number of miners have entered the country by the same route, and river bars have been worked with good results on different parts of the Lewis and its tributary, the Teslintoo (Hootalinqua) and on the Pelly and the Stewart rivers. In 1886 most of the work was done on the Stewart, but in consequence of the discovery of "coarse" gold on Forty Mile Creek, nearly all of the miners went to that place. This was the first discovery of coarse gold in the district, but since the rich creeks have been found out it may safely be predicted that many more will follow. Prospecting has so far been confined almost exclusively to the large rivers, and the mining to river-bar mining, but the fact has been developed that gold occurs in greater or less quantity on all the streams, and the extent of the gold-bearing river bars already known is, in the aggregate, almost unprecedented.

GOLD PROSPECTS OF THE FUTURE.

The prospective value of the Yukon district and the northern part of British Columbia as a mining district is great. This region includes a length of over 500 miles of the Cordillera belt of the west, which, wherever it has been examined, has been found rich in minerals and particularly so in deposits of precious metals. The width of this particular part of the Cordillera belt is also great, as it appears to extend from the coast to the eastern ranges of the Rocky moun-



CABIN DINING SALOON, STEAMSHIP "ROANOKE."—Interior view of one of our ocean liners. This is the only line that can take you to the gold fields with safety and comfort.

tains in the vicinity of the Mackenzie river. This portion of the Cordillera region, together with that of the more southern part of British Columbia, gives an aggregate length of between 1,200 and 1,300 miles, almost exactly equal to the length of the same metalliferous belt contained in the United States, and in all probability susceptible of an eventual mining development equally as great.

One of the most important features of the Yukon district is the facility which the various large rivers converging to form the main stream offer for travel and intercommunication. These afford the means for prospecting and exploring the country, and the distances to which they may respectively be ascended by boat or canoe has not yet, in most cases, been determined.

THE DISCOVERIES ON THE KLONDIKE.

Gold on the Klondike was discovered by George Washington Carmack, a native Californian. He spent three days prospecting on Bonanza creek, but found nothing satisfactory until he reached Discovery claim, about midway on the creek, where he panned out $12 in a very few minutes. This was August 16, 1896. The next day he located for himself Discovery claim and No. 1 below. Nos. 1 and 2 above were located for his two Indian associates, brothers of his Indian wife. Carmack then joined his family at the mouth of the Klondike, and soon after went to Forty Mile, where he related his good fortune.

This was the beginning of the Klondike. Forty Mile was quickly abandoned for the Klondike, as were also the diggings about Circle City. Still, the Klondike diggings were very different from those elsewhere on the Yukon, and it was months after Bonanza, Eldorado and surrounding creeks had been located and recorded before much faith was placed in any of them. The Yukon miners were used to surface mining and, as a rule, did not consider ground worth anything that did not pay from the surface down. Along the Klondike's tributaries the surface in many places was covered by moss and mud, and developments have shown that the rich gold bearing strata lie along the bed-rock, which are five to twenty feet below the surface. Many claims were sold in October and November, 1896, for as many dollars as they would now bring thousands. One claim on Eldorado creek was located by a young man who sold it a few days later for $85. The purchaser never put a pick into it and sold it early in April, 1897, for $31,000, Canadian money. Within six weeks afterward $130,000 was taken out of this claim.

Within a year after Carmack's discovery the Klondike had produced over $5,500,000, and by far the greater part of this was taken out between December and June.

YELLOW METAL EVERYWHERE.

The country is large. Gold-bearing gravel is found on nearly every creek, and every man who has provisions enough to carry him through the winter is mining on his own account. There are many unlucky ones, however, who can not find a pay streak for themselves and these have to starve or work for a pittance of $15 a day, with others taking out gold by the pound all around them. They are the same kind of individuals who sit all day on the pier unable to catch a

puny perch, while their companions haul out fine bass by the score. Prospecting for gold is a curious lottery. One man skilled in the business and eager to make a rich strike, will carefully search over a strip of country without finding a trace of color. Along will come a tenderfoot, who doesn't know gold when he sees it. He will scratch away in the most unlikely of places, to the amusement of the wise ones and finally unearth a deposit of fabulous richness.

This is as strangely true of the Yukon country to-day as it was of California in '49. The fact is, gold appears unexpectedly in so many varying forms that even the best experts are frequently deceived. The richest deposits in the Klondike lie next to the bed rock and are inky black in color. The gravel over these contains bright yellow, dull yellow and reddish hued gold. These latter forms are easily recognized, but the black deposit is one that might be readily overlooked were it not that word of its true nature has gone forth through all the country.

WHERE IT ALL COMES FROM.

Where the gold in the Yukon Valley comes from is a conundrum for geologists. The peculiar character of the deposit, buried next to bed rock under many feet of more recently formed earth, and mixed with a gravel which is now found only far under ground, gives plausibility to the theory that it was carried there ages ago by some monster glacier.

If this idea is correct, the gold now being dug must have been dug from some fabulously rich mother lode by the attrition of the ice. All over that region there are undeniable marks of glacial action. Valleys have been hewn through rocks which date far back in the world's formation by geological chronology. Boulders, smooth and rounded by being rolled onward, under an irresistible pressure, are found hundreds of miles away from the spot in which they were originally placed by the workings of nature. The very gravel which carries the gold is unlike any gravel to be met with above ground and wherever the bed rock has been uncovered it shows plain marks of the grinding process to which it has been subjected.

Along the valleys the sides of the rocky walls are creased in a manner which, to the practised observer, tells plainly of the force that did the wonderful work. It is along the creeks now running in these glacier formed valleys that the richest gold deposits have been discovered. There is no sign of volcanic action, no commingling of the gold with other metals, as is common in other parts of the world. It is simply pure, native gold, ground off from some huge block of the same material, from a "mother lode," as the miners call it. Where is this mother lode? Who knows? The course of the glacier was from the north. Perhaps the great source of gold supply lies in that direction; perhaps it has been entirely ground away by the glacier and its remnants are those now being garnered by the hardy prospectors of the Yukon. If the lode is still in existence, as a good many authorities believe, the man who finds it will have wealth at his command, beside which the riches of the Astors and Vanderbilts will be infinitesimal.

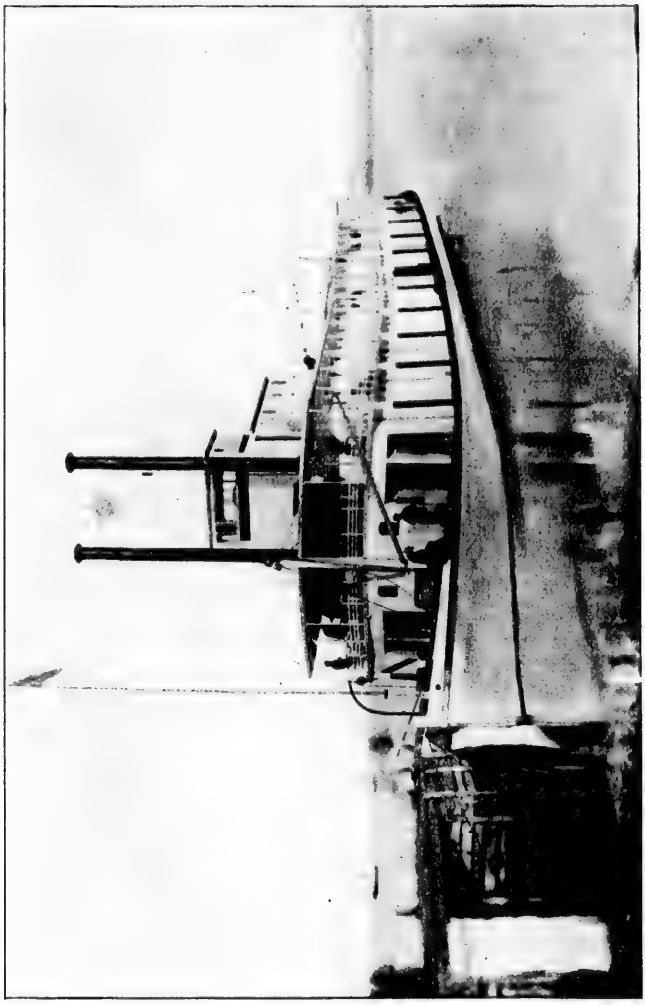
GOLD OUTPUT OF THE FUTURE.

The last reports from Alaska would indicate that north country to have been fashioned when the yellow Saturn was in full evidence in the ether. The account will chill the hearts of the Eastern money changers, the fear will steal over them that possibly the wrong metal was demonetized; that if Alaska is such a country that in a little while gold will not be worth two bits a bushel and some other substance will have to be made a standard of values, lest men will be able to pay their debts, to educate their children, and there will be no chance to finally reduce them to serfdom. Still, we believe they may be comforted. In Montana from one little gulch, $11,000,000 in placer gold was taken, but all Montana was not that way. So it will be in the far north. There will be rich deposits found here and there, but the inexorable rule will prevail, nevertheless, and not enough of both gold and silver will be found to serve the world's uses in money. And yet, from the most capable authorities, we have it stated that the valley of the Yukon will enrich the world with gold to the value of $5,000,000,000! What this prodigious amount really means will be judged from the figures tabulated in next section.

THE WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

The greatest gold producing countries at present are the United States, Australia, Transvaal, and Russia, these four producing about three-fourths of the total product—from one-quarter to one-seventh each—Russia probably has the richest mines—those that will last the longest and produce the largest total—of those now worked, but they are not "free," and as the private property of the Czar very little attention is paid to them. The following table shows the gold production of the world for 1896:

United States	$52,886,209
Canada	2,810,206
Mexico	6,075,108
Central America	498,450
Argentina	93,015
Bolivia	68,211
Brazil	2,480,400
Chili	697,830
Colombia	3,100,500
Ecuador	78,546
British Guiana	2,558,099
Dutch Guiana	555,568
French Guiana	2,107,058
Peru	122,945
Uruguay	144,600
Venezuela	814,067
Australia	43,696,653
East Indies	92,715
Austria Hungary	1,834,463
France	233,261
Germany	1,652,860
Italy	182,765
Norway	10,335
Russia	33,002,870
Sweden	627,996
Turkey	8,000
England	127,125



STEAMER "C. H. HAMILTON."—This is one of the eight river boats operated by this company. They are first-class and up-to-date in every particular.

China	4,650,750
British India	5,821,600
Japan	516,750
Korea	206,700
Malaysia	516,750
Transvaal	41,822,376
All Other	92,715
Total	$220,181,171

The richest deposits in the world, aside from Alaska, are in all probability in the foothills of the Andes Mountains, but they cannot be worked under the mining laws of South American countries.

THE WORLD'S STOCK OF GOLD.

The above table shows that all the countries that formerly produced gold are still doing so in increased quantities, and that the four new great sources—North America, Australia, South Africa and Russia—are all pouring out gold at a rapid rate.

What is the world's total stock of gold?

All sorts of crazy estimates are made. One writer gravely asserts recently that the world's total stock had been doubled in the last ten years. This is not the case. No one knows how much gold there is in the world, but here are some facts which bear upon the question:

The total gold coinage of the world may be stated pretty accurately at about $4,200,000,000.

The world's total product from 1492 down to the present day, following Soetbeer's estimate for the earlier years and mint estimates for the later, has been rather less than $9,000,000,000, in round numbers, including 1896.

There is used in the arts annually—in gilding, electroplating and similar operations which withdraw gold from possibility of other uses—probably not less than $10,000,000.

The use of solid gold in jewelry and plate, while not so directly a withdrawal of gold from circulation, since it can be remelted and coined, does expose it to greater waste from friction and increased risk of loss. This use now amounts to about $50,000,000 a year.

Even coin gold loses weight constantly from trituration, not to speak of actual loss by fire, shipwreck and carelessness.

Anyone can amuse himself estimating the world's stock upon these data. It is probable that the loss and waste since 1492 have equalled in amount all the gold in existence, so that the world's present stock is certainly not more than the $9,000,000,000 of modern production.

A less generous estimate might be that the amount of standard gold in plate, bars, rings, chains and other forms easily mutable with money equals the amount of gold coin, making the world's total stock some $8,400,000,000. But this is something which no one knows.

THE GOLD IS AMERICAN.

Meanwhile it is consoling to reflect that while Klondike is engaging the attention of the majority of those who are seeking the Yukon, it should not be forgotten that up to the time of the accidental discovery of the Klondike by an American miner, it was the mines on the American side of the boundary line which were producing the

greatest wealth. On the upper creeks of Sixty-Mile and Forty-Mile within the boundaries of Alaska, are placer-mines by the hundred, which in any other country in the world would be considered as fortunes to the lucky owners. Down the river from Dawson City, 290 miles, is Circle City. A short portage from the Yukon from this point will bring one into the headwaters of Birch Creek. There are dozens of tributary streams in this creek from which gold has been extracted in large quantities. Hundreds of claims have paid as high as $40 per day to every man employed; and claims which ran as low as an ounce, or $16, a day were not looked at. Far down the Yukon, the Koyukuk, one of the most important tributaries of the lower river, has its mouth. On this stream, for some years past, the Indians, working with crude rockers, made in imitation of those used by the white men, have been taking out ten to fifteen dollars a day to the man. Last summer a small party of miners from Circle City went down to prospect this river. When returning miners from the Klondike were passing down this river on the steamer they were hailed from the bank by one of this party who wished to send out mail. He was told of the rich strikes on the Klondike, and in turn told of equally rich strikes made by his party. There is no improbability about this story, and a very short time will probably prove or disprove it. Whether this particular story is true or not, it is absolutely unquestioned that there are on the American side of the international boundary thousands of claims on which good wages can be made, and hundreds are known which in a very few years working would yield fortunes to their owners.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR.

A recent report of the United States Surveyors as to the boundary line in this connection said: "In substance these determinations throw the diggings at the mouth of Forty-Mile Creek within the territory of the United States. The whole valley of this rich creek is also within the United States. Most of the gold is to the west of the crossing of the one hundred and forty-first meridian at Forty-Mile Creek. If we produce the one hundred and forty-first meridian on a chart, the mouth of Miller's Creek, a tributary of Sixty-Mile Creek, and a valuable gold region, is five miles in a direct line, or seven miles, according to the winding of the stream, all within the territory of the United States. In substance, the only places in the Yukon region where gold in quantity has been found are all to the west of the boundary line between Canada and the United States."

"The gold," said General Duffield, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in discussing the question, "has been ground out of the quartz by the pressure of the glaciers which lie and move along the courses of the streams, exerting a tremendous pressure. The force is present to a more appreciable extent in Alaska than elsewhere, and I believe that, as a consequence, more placer gold will be found in that region than in any other part of the world."

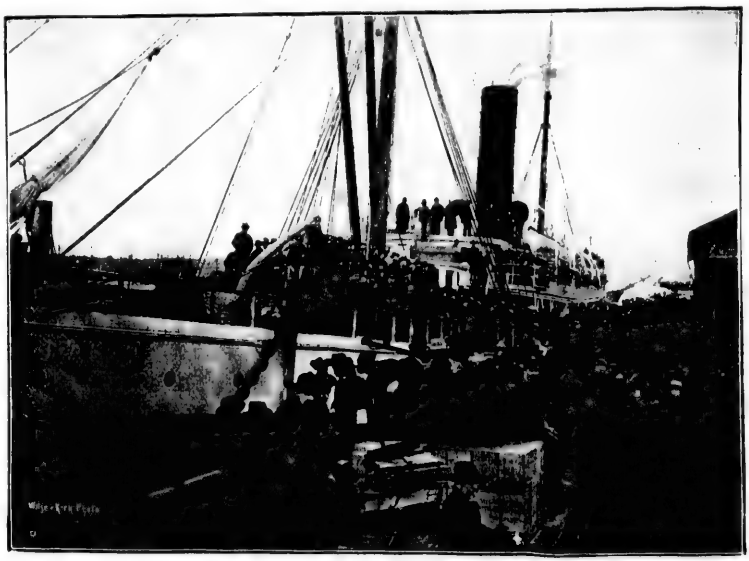
General Duffield thinks the American side hunters have made the mistake of prospecting the large streams instead of the small ones. "When gold is precipitated," he said, "it sinks. It does not float far down stream. It is therefore to be looked for along the small creeks

and about the headwaters of the larger tributaries of the Yukon. There is no reason why as rich finds may not be made on the American side of the line as in the Klondike regions."

Again, it must be remembered that the value of a placer claim depends to a great extent on the number of men who can profitably be put to work upon it. The gross tax levied by the Canadian Government upon the products of the Canadian placers will render it unprofitable to employ upon any except the richest of the mines.

DIFFICULTIES ON THE CANADA SIDE.

For example, a claim which paid twenty dollars per day to the man would produce, worked by one man, enough to render its owner liable to the twenty per cent penalty. For every man he employed he would be compelled to pay the government one hundred and four dollars, monthly tax, in addition to wages. With wages at fifteen dollars a day, the net result to the owner of a Canadian claim paying twenty dollars a day to the man would be just ten dollars; in other



Wilse & Kirk, Photo, Seattle, Wash.

Welcome to the N. A. T. & T. Co.'s the steamer that brought the news and the first large consignment of gold from the Klondike.

words, the claim would be unprofitable to work, except alone and single-handed, until at least wages reach a very low level. On the American side of the line claims of the same class, at the same rate of wages, would net to the owner $130 a month for every man employed. Claims producing less than twenty dollars a day on the Canadian side of the line will be practically valueless for many years to come. Not only this, but in other respects the American mining laws are more liberal. In Northwest Territory claims are limited to 250 feet in length. A miner's license fee is $10, and entering claim $15, and

after that a fee on $100 a year. Neither has the miner any vested interest in the mine. He simply has a license from the government which is good but for one year. After the year runs on it will have to be renewed. In the meantime additional restrictions such as those recently imposed may be put on at any time. The royalty may be doubled, or the license fee raised to five hundred dollars a month, in particularly rich districts. There is absolutely no security for capital or labor invested in any placer mining proposition in the Northwest Territory for any longer period of time than one year from the date of the original location.

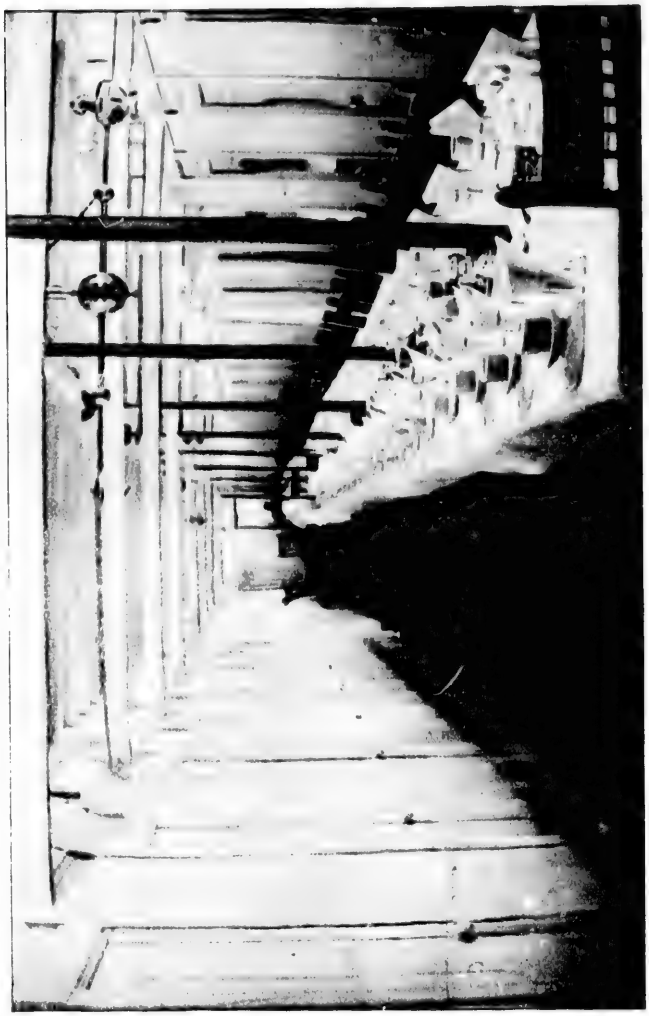
AMERICAN SIDE ALL RIGHT.

On the American side of the line the general mining laws of the United States are in force. These permit the entry of twenty acres of land except in cases where the miners of a district, by adoption of local regulations of their own, limit the amount of the claim. The only expense or tax connected with it is the payment of a recording fee, the amount fixed by the miners themselves, to the recorder of a district, elected by themselves. Subject to further local regulations prescribed by the miners of a district, a man's right to a claim attaches the instant he files, and no law of the United States could ever be passed to divest him of that right, or to impose further restrictions upon him than were contained in the law at the time he filed. Should he desire to do so, he can, after expending five hundred dollars worth of work on a claim, have it surveyed and can receive a patent from the United States to it. No license fees are extorted from him; the claim is his, and no royalty is or ever can be imposed upon the gold which he takes out.

It would seem clear that in the present rush to the Yukon gold fields, men who really desire to acquire placer mining property for their own use and benefit, and not for the benefit of the Canadian government, will exercise a wise discretion if they confine their prospecting and locating to the American side of the international boundary, where there are placers rich enough to satisfy any moderate ambition, and where there may be new Klondikes discovered any day which will rival or surpass the discoveries made in the Northwest territories last year. On a later page we shall give details of the nature of the placer mines, the modes of working and the laws and customs that particularly affect the miner.

HOW TO REACH THE GOLD FIELDS.

It will be seen by a glance at the map that Seattle is clearly the gateway to the Alaskan country, as it is also an admirable place for miners and others to procure their necessary outfit. Taking this as a starting point, then, or else the neighboring city of Tacoma, there are two main routes for getting to the Klondike gold region. One is the "all water" route from Seattle to St. Michaels' and thence up the Yukon river, by the steamers of the North American Transportation and Trading Co., as enumerated in a previous section. The other is the "inside water passage," for which steamers also leave Seattle, and which is along that chain of gulfs, bays and straits extending from Seattle to Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway, Alaska.



DINING SALOON, STEAMER "C. H. HAMILTON."

The time required is from four to six days from Seattle to Dyea, and various trails and passes lead across the divide to the headwaters of the Yukon river, as indicated on the map. It is proper to state here what these passes are and the perils they imply to the traveler as compared with the safe and pleasant "all water" route.

THE VARIOUS HILL PASSES.

The trail which has been longest in use is that over Chilkoot Pass from Dyea to Lake Lindeman, distance 28 miles, and in places very steep, reaching an elevation of nearly 3,500 feet, requiring packing by men and Indians over the divide, pack trains of horses being used on other portions of the trail, or, if in early spring, dogs and sleds are found most convenient. The White Pass, from Skagway to the lakes, a distance of 42 miles, is somewhat lower, and pack trains make the entire distance, but the experiences of thousands during the rush of 1897 have made its difficulties well known. The Taku trail from Juneau has its adherents, but does not appear to be attempted by the miners in any great numbers.

Over the Chilkat Pass and Dalton trail several bands of cattle have been taken to the Yukon country. While a long trail overland, it is said to have some advantages, particularly for summer crossing, affording feed for the cattle and horses while en route. But no possible consideration in favor of either of these passes can blind us to their general dangers and difficulties, on which some authentic statements are now submitted.

CLIMBING OVER THE CHILKOOT.

The real work of climbing Chilkoot Pass begins about a half mile from the summit, for comparison, the nearest approach to it is climbing a ladder a thousand feet high, but this fails to convey the difficulties of the ascent, for the foothold, whether in the snow or among the rocks, is slippery and insecure. There is a choice of two routes on the steepest climb, the one to the right side of the gorge being along the Slide rock, while the other is almost perpendicular over a field of snow. A misstep in either place would probably result fatally.

AMENITIES OF THE WHITE PASS.

Mr. Al. E. Johnson, one of the Packard party, has just returned from a trip looking over both the Skagway and the Dyea routes. He went in over the White Pass and returned by Chilkoot Pass. He informed us that 50 men were encamped at Lake Bennett and 200 at Lake Lindeman. Beef at the lake was selling at 75 cents and other provisions in proportion. Boats were selling all the way from $400 to $650. At least 2,000 men, he thought, were then upon the trails and about 1,800 pack animals. Out of the 2,000 men he thought about 2 per cent of them would succeed in getting over to the lakes. The Dyea is fair for those that have the cash. The bridge in the canyon collects $1 toll on an animal, and invests a good part of it in corduroy on the trail. The ordinary rate for packing is 48 cents, but varies to 50 and 52 cents during a rush; across the divide from Scales to Crater Lake, a distance of one and a half

miles, the rate is 8 cents, being rated by the pound on both trails. There is no feed and stock is starving. Many of the miners are cutting down their supplies and are pushing along with lighter outfits. The Skagway trail is almost impassable, blockades delaying the pack trains for hours at a time. It took from four and a half to five days to make the trip from the beach to the lakes with an ordinary load. On an average the mud was two feet deep, and in places clear out of sight. Over the divide it was all a meadow country, the bogs apparently having no bottoms. Across it there was no corduroy, and only a few pieces of puncheon on sticks, standing on edges and ends, marked "no trail." Scattered along this route were from 600 to 700 dead pack animals, forty carcasses lying in one canyon 150 yards long. The river pack train at Skagway was doing nothing.

VERY RISKY TRAVELING.

Going over the passes to the Yukon country, during the winter season in particular, is no boy's play. The midwinter journey of 800 miles on snow shoes over the snowy mountains and down the frozen wastes of the Yukon Valley, when for hundreds of miles you will not see a sign of human habitation, or the smoke from a single camp-fire save your own. The dread silence of those vast solitudes firmly locked in in the cold embrace of Arctic winter, will echo no voices save yours; the barking of your dogs will awake no answer except fierce howling of wolves. And so one day will succeed another, each new horizon compassing a world of snow and ice so like the other that none but an experienced eye can tell of advance.

GONE BROKE IN THE PASSES.

"How are things up at Dyea?" was asked of a returning miner on the steamer Elder.

"Well, not many will get over this fall; already heavy rain storms and high winds are prevalent on the summit; hundreds are there with their outfits who have no money to pay for packing. Those who have money are so anxious to get over they are offering all their purses will stand. One man who had 1,000 pounds offered $1,000 for packing, which means $1 a pound. This discounts the Cassiar excitement, when 75 cents per pound was the highest figure offered for packing.

"As I was making a return trip from the summit I stepped into the tent of a man whom I had become acquainted with on the trail. He is a large man, over six feet tall. He was stretched out on his blankets, fatigued and worn, with outward signs of physical suffering from the effects of the hard packing he had already done. The tears streamed down the big fellow's swollen cheeks. Like many others there his spirits were broken and he had given up the struggle. I asked him to cheer up, but he only answered in a melancholy voice, saying he had mortgaged 'his all' and left his wife and little ones in Portland in the hope of reaching the golden Klondike. He was broke and could not pack his outfit any farther. I left the tent in a less happy frame of mind than when I entered, but I could not help him for I was broke myself and had to come back to Juneau."

Not only have there been many such experiences as this, but there

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PACKERS ON TRAIL NEAR SHEEP CAMP.—This is not an exceptionally bad part of the trail, but a fair illustration of the rugged condition of the country through which the trail runs.

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PACKERS ON TRAIL NEAR SHEEP CAMP.—This is not an exceptionally bad part of the trail, but a fair illustration of the rugged condition of the country through which the trail runs.

was actual loss of life during the rush of 1897, of which the full and distressing details will probably never be known.

ANOTHER SCRAP OF EVIDENCE.

The following letter received from E. C. Carter of Chicago, who was making the trip to Dawson City over Chilkoot Pass, was written at Lake Lindeman Sept. 16th last:

"We wasted about eight days on the White Pass and then gave it up. Not more than five out of one hundred will get through on the White Pass. This one is 1,100 feet higher, and one taking it will wish he had taken the other. The price of packing is 40 cents a pound from Talya (Dyea) to here. We hired a boatbuilder to help us on the boat at $15 a day and board. Beans are selling at 65 cents per pound. A boat suitable to go down the Yukon sells for from $300 to $500. We spent one day getting logs, and have been making lumber since with a shipsaw.

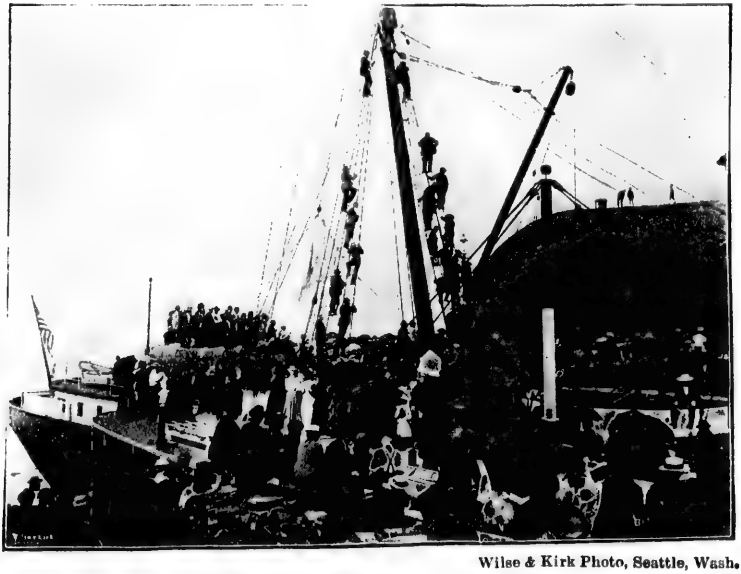
"There are no Indians packing on the White Pass. This, the Chilkoot, is full of them. This camp looks like a ship yard. From three to ten boats go out every day. There are no houses here, all tents. I think there are about 500 persons here yet building boats. Taking everything into consideration, it is cheaper, and very much hard work is avoided by going around by St. Michael's, and the proper time to go is in the spring."

CALLS HIMSELF A CRAZY FOOL.

Frank Thomas, who left Plymouth, Ind., to try his luck in the Klondike, writes home of the hardships of the White Pass trail as follows: "Skagway, Alaska, Aug. 29, 1897.—I am a few days older than when I left Portland, and a great deal wiser. I have been working like a slave since I came here trying to get over the trail and am not over yet, and, furthermore, do not think I will be in time to get down the Yukon this winter. We had three horses and a mule. Since I came in we have lost the mule, and one horse on the accursed trail. There have been hundreds of horses killed here. This is what is known as the Skagway, or White Pass trail. The distance from salt water to Lake Bennett is said to be thirty-eight miles, but one would think it 300. This is the most discouraging work I ever did, but my money is in the outfit and I am going to stay by my grub and get as far as I can, and try and get to Lake Bennett to winter, and be ready to go down in the spring. We have enough grub for this winter and still have plenty left in the spring. There are thousands of people here who are figuring on the same thing. I suppose these 5,000 people here are trying to get over. They are all mad and crazy, just like us. Of all this number of men who are here and the thousands who are coming, probably not more than a few hundred will get over this fall. I am not the only crazy fool—there are many others. Many are turning back, selling their outfits for what they can get and getting out of the country as fast as they possibly can. To-morrow there will be a thousand or more horses on the trail, mud belly deep. We have most of our stuff about two-thirds of the way to the summit. I think if we can get it over the summit before it winters up we can sled it down to the

lake on the snow. There is timber at Lake Bennett and we can build a cabin and winter nicely there. Then we will have plenty of time to build a boat and get everything ready to sail down the lakes and the rivers in the spring, as soon as the ice goes out. I am undoubtedly a crazy fool for being here in this God-forsaken country, but I have the consolation of seeing thousands of other men, from all stages of life—rich and poor, wise and foolish—here in the same plight as I.

"If I could have known the circumstances when I started I could have been in Dawson now, but I could not find out anything and had to learn it by hard experience. There is a town starting here. Two men came over from the Yukon and they say that the half has never been told about the quantity of gold there. But they say there is sure to be a shortage in grub there this winter. If it had not been for that I would have gone on in with a few hundred pounds and depended on buying it there. But all reports are to the effect that there will be starvation there this winter and I do not care to take my chances



Wilse & Kirk Photo, Seattle, Wash.

A typical scene at Seattle, at the water front.

without supplies. I am going to stay by my supplies this winter and if there is gold on the Yukon I will stand as good a chance of getting some in the spring as now, as one can't prospect there in the winter. If we get to the lakes this fall we will have the whole of next summer to prospect in, while if we wait till the spring to start we would occupy half of the summer in getting there. If we get our goods to the lakes, and in good store, part of our party can come out to Skagway or Juneau and work this winter. It rains here nearly every day, which makes the trail bad and damages our goods which we have worked so cussed hard to pack over the mountains."

ABOUT THE ALL WATER ROUTE.

It may be concluded, therefore, that until such time as good roads are built across the passes to the lakes at the headwaters of the Yukon, or, indeed, until a railroad is built into the country, by long odds the most comfortable, and in the long run the cheapest route into the gold fields of the Klondike and those on the other various tributaries of the Yukon, is by the way of the mouth of the Yukon, and by river steamers up from that point. Even at the present this trip can be made cheaply and at a minimum of discomfort. It is neither long, more arduous nor more expensive than was the voyage from New York to San Francisco by the way of the Isthmus, and before the railroad era. The hardships, difficulties and dangers of the trip into the new gold fields, so often described, apply solely to the overland route. The all-water route is by ocean steamships from Seattle to St. Michael's; thence by river boat up to Circle City, Dawson City, or, in fact, to any river point. The North American Transportation and Trading Company, which has its head offices in Chicago, has developed this route and has now improved its transportation facilities to the point, that even delicate women who desire to take a brief glimpse of the wonderful life of a new and uncommonly rich mining camp, can make a summer excursion to the Klondike and return, all the time enjoying all the comforts which can be had on any steamer.

THE OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMERS.

The North American Transportation and Trading Company has at present four ocean steamers plying between Seattle and St. Michael's—the Roanoke, with a passenger capacity of 700, and three others that carry freight only. At St. Michael's these steamships connect with the river boats of the company, a fleet of eight large stern-wheel steamers, the P. B. Weare, the J. J. Healy, John Cudahy, T. C. Powers, J. C. Barr, Klondike, and the Charles H. Hamilton. The latter four are 195 feet long, 32 feet beam, electric lighted, and have a registered tonnage of 1,000. They are equipped with powerful machinery, and can make the trip to Dawson City against the strong Yukon currents in about twelve days. The other river boats are but slightly inferior. These river boats were built at Seattle ship-yards, sent north in sections and put together at St. Michael's, the Weare launched in 1892, the Healy in 1895 and the Hamilton in August, 1897. Nor is this all. Foreseeing the rush, the same company has let the contract in Seattle for six more boats, four the same size as the Hamilton, one somewhat smaller and the sixth, a powerful river tugboat, to tow barges laden with freight up the river.

OUR CLAIMS FOR THE SERVICE.

So far as this ocean and river voyage is concerned, and rightly comparing it to the dangers of the mountain passes on the inner passage, the North American Transportation and Trading Co. feels warranted in repeating the statement put forth in its sailing lists. It is admitted by all that the mountain passes form a most trying journey, while "in contrast to this we now offer the public the benefit of our new and elegant steamer service, whereby they can take a

large and comfortable first-class passenger steamer at either Tacoma or Seattle and go direct to the mines, reaching there in ample time for the season's work, and thus avoiding a long and dangerous trip, and at a much less expense than the old way. It is our aim to give the public the benefit of our experience in the Yukon, and to provide for them the safest, cheapest and best route possible on fast passenger steamers to what we know is the richest country in the world. We would advise miners and prospectors to take our first boat in June, so as to arrive at the mines in time for a good season's work. On arriving there you will find large and complete stores, supplied with everything required, both necessities and luxuries, at reasonable prices. With our increased transportation facilities we can supply the country with everything needed and there is no more danger of starvation."

THE OCEAN VOYAGE.

The ocean trip is, in fact, thoroughly enjoyable, even to the mere tourist who seeks these latitudes simply for health or pleasure. After leaving Seattle the well-appointed steamer proceeds up Puget Sound, passes Port Townsend and out through the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the Pacific Ocean. From there on the voyage is an uninterrupted run of 2,000 miles to the first stop, which is at the island of Unalaska in the Aleutian Islands, the chain that serves as a fence post to Bering Sea, and almost forms a land-crossing from this continent to that of Asia.

THE STOP AT DUTCH HARBOR.

Within the harbor of Unalaska is an island, with a crescent bay which is called Dutch Harbor, and here it is the steamer actually casts anchor. Dutch Harbor is a coaling station and supply point for naval vessels and for the Bering Sea fleet of whalers and sealers. It is also the headquarters of the company that owns the sealing privilege of the Pribyloff Islands, and accordingly it possesses so many facilities that it is here the North American Transportation and Trading Co. conducts the building and repairing of its vessels and maintains a great warehouse and other establishments. Back of the little island that forms Dutch Harbor is another curved beach, where may be seen the line of white-painted houses that constitute the port of Unalaska.

ST. MICHAEL'S ISLAND.

After this pause at Dutch Harbor the steamers proceed on their way north through Bering Sea, past the seal islands of St. George and St. Paul, and up through Norton Sound to Fort Get There on St. Michael's Island. This is the great depot for the Yukon country and the point of transfer to the river steamers. Here, again, the North American Transportation and Trading Co. has vast stores and warehouses, and at the present time this is the sojourning place of all who are bound either in or out of the Yukon Valley. St. Michael's Island is about sixty miles north of the actual mouth of the Yukon.

DISTANCES ON THE ROUTE.

The transfer to the light-draft river steamers is made at St. Michael's Island promptly and comfortably, and now from another standpoint the traveler may review the length of the stages before him.

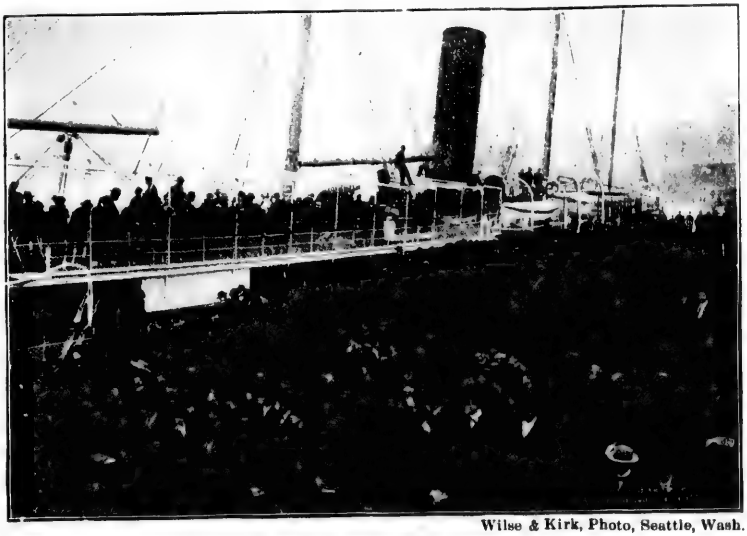
The distance from Seattle to Dawson, via Chilkoot or White Pass is 1,750 miles. The distance from Seattle to Dawson, via the North American Transportation and Trading Co. all-water route is 4,152 miles, as follows:

Seattle to Dutch Harbor	1,800
Dutch Harbor to Fort Get There, St. Michael's Island	700
St. Michael's to Hamilton's Landing	650
Hamilton's Landing to Weare	247
Weare to Circle City	493
Circle City to Boundary Line	170
Boundary Line to Fort Cudahy	40
Fort Cudahy to Dawson City	52
Total	4,152

The above measurements were made by Capt. J. C. Barr of the North American Transportation and Trading Co., and approved by William Ogilvie, Dominion Land Surveyor.

ON THE GREAT GOLDEN RIVER.

We are now on the mighty Yukon River, which crosses Alaska from east to west and empties into the Pacific a little south of



Wilse & Kirk, Photo, Seattle, Wash.

The North American Transportation and Trading Company's steamer leaving Seattle, Wash., for St. Michaels.

Bering Strait. The source of the river is in British territory, 200 or 300 miles south of the point where the stream crooks away westward

into Alaska. In fact, it may be said to drain very nearly the same mountain slopes as the Fraser, Columbia, Peace, and Stickine. It was natural, therefore, to expect that gold would be found along the main channel of the Yukon or some of its tributaries. Explorers were sent out from two bases. One set went up the river from its mouth, traversing the whole of Alaska from the west to east; and another pushed up from the south, from the vicinity of Juneau, through Chilkat Pass. The North American Transportation and Trading Company established its trading stations near the source of the river over six years ago. Most of the prospecting has been done either between this locality and the point where the river crossed into Alaska, or within the first 100 miles over the line.

Fine gold dust, however, in small quantities, was found at the mouth of the Porcupine River, a stream that joins the Yukon about 100 miles west of the boundary, and also near the mouth of Forty-Mile Creek, most of whose course lies in Alaska, but which crosses into British territory before emptying into the big river. Fort Cudahy is situated here, and Circle City, where there were other mining camps, is about 250 miles further down stream, and at all of these points it is now found that every creek and tributary yields a return to the gold-seeker only varying in richness with the diligence of his search.

PUSHING UP THE STREAM.

As you proceed up the river you see innumerable Indian villages and small settlements inhabited by traders, missionaries and Indians, all of interest to the traveler. The first two or three hundred miles is through low, flat country, after which the mountainous country is reached, and the constant change of magnificent scenery is beyond description.

At old Fort Yukon, which is inside of the Arctic Circle, you see during the months of June and July the sun twenty-four hours without a break, and all along the river during these months one can read a paper at any time during the day or night without a lamp. It is continuous daylight during this time.

After leaving here the next point of interest is Circle City, the metropolis of the Yukon country. Here you find a large frontier town, the houses all built of logs, and while they have no pretensions to beauty, they are warm and comfortable. Circle City has a population of nearly 2,000 people, and some of the best placer mines yet discovered below the Klondike region.

SEEING THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

It is at Circle City, on this trip, that the traveler is first close to the Arctic Circle, and a glimpse of life at that point cannot fail to be interesting. A newspaper correspondent writing from Circle City, under date of June 24th, when days with us are longest, thus describes the midnight sun: "The midnight sun is here, and it is exceedingly generous of him, for Circle City is now commonly considered to be about thirty miles south of the Arctic Circle. Every party of surveyors has its own latitude for this place, one party even affirming it to be north of the circle. Some time this question will

be definitely settled, and until it is, suffice it to say that our day-king has not 'set' now for at least eight days, or, if we are so far south of the circle, this 'reflection of the sun,' as some scientists claim it to be, could not be more than the original.

"At Ft. Yukon, about thirty miles north of the circle, the sun does not fail to rise during the shortest winter days, the upper rim just showing itself, as it skirts along the horizon for a distance just about as it looks now here. As at Ft. Yukon it should not show itself at all for a few days, in the same way that it should disappear entirely here for a few minutes, both are probably due to reflection.

"I am not sorry that such is the case, for it is a beautiful sight. It was first noticed on the night of June 17th, that it did not set, though had one watched it for a few nights previous to this date the same effect might have been observed. It was also watched by different parties on the nights of June 19, 21 and 22. At 10 p. m. the sun is apparently nearly one hour high in the northwest; it looks as though it would sink and set right there; but no, he slides along towards the north, slowly drawing nearer to the earth, until finally his lower rim appears to touch it.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.

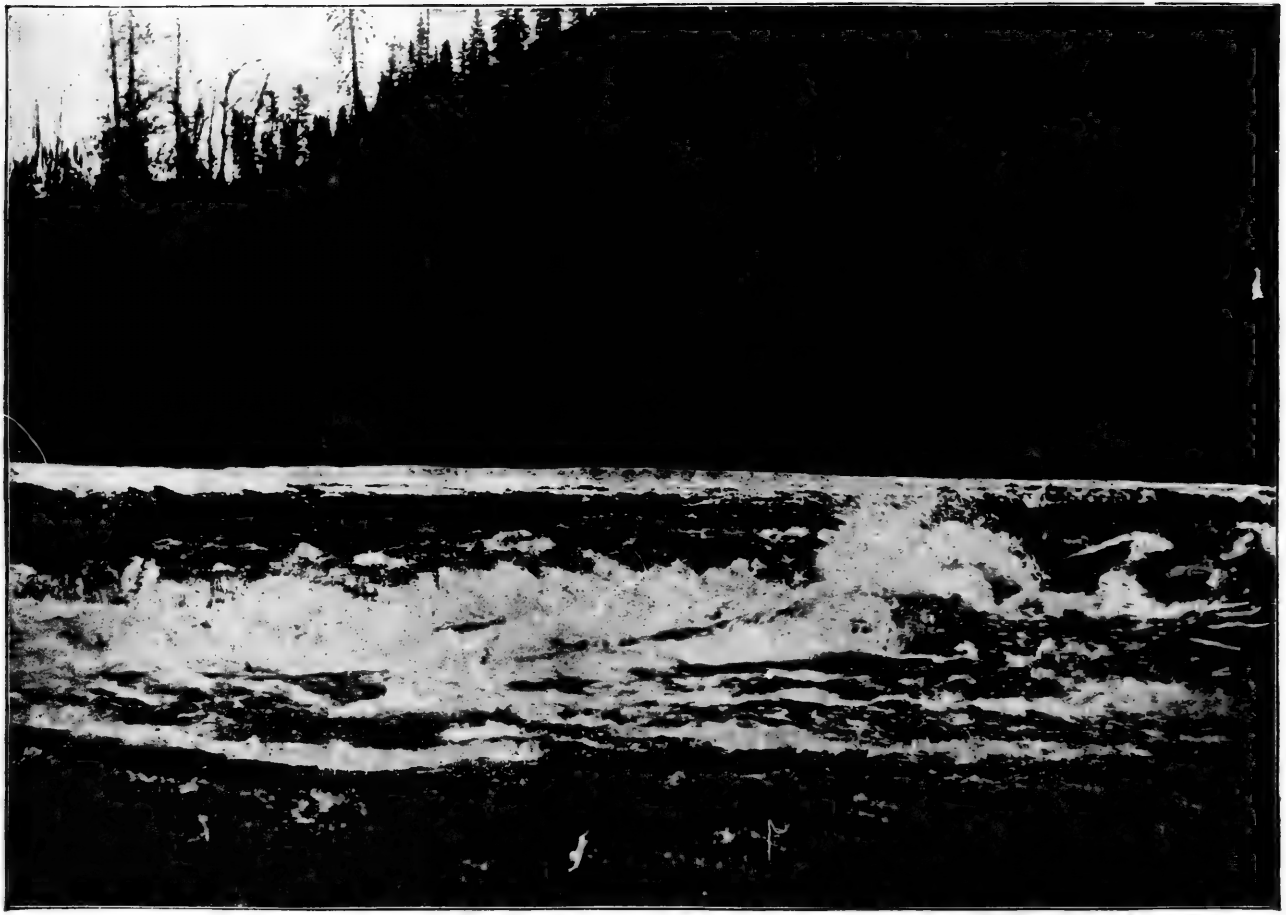
"During this time the sky has been showing all the shades of red, pink and orange, until now it shows a brilliant red all along the northern horizon, the sun himself looking like a ball of fire. Down he goes, until only half the ball shows, then disappears altogether behind the tall trees. The watcher hurriedly runs up a ladder to the roof of a house ten or fifteen feet above the ground and from there watches the upper fourth of the fiery orb as it swings steadily along the northern horizon for some distance, distinctly visible all the time, until it slowly rises amid more brilliant effects of coloring than when it had first touched the horizon one and one-half hours before.

"All this time the moon, large, pale and frightened looking, was rising in the east, but she could not hold her own against this rising splendor. But she fully retaliates, for it is in the long winter nights, when she gets in her work. From 8 p. m. to 4 a. m. the sun shines in through the north window of my up-stairs room.

"There has been no real darkness since May 1st. On that date the ladies went out on a 'May-day snowshoe party'—this may sound rather odd to some readers—and as the snow was in fine condition, they reported having a good time.

"Now no one would think of snow, for it often registers over 90 degrees in the sun; hills and trees are clothed in bright green; songless birds are flitting about; wild flowers, including roses, are growing in profusion, and the greatest drawback to the development of this country—mosquitoes—are in full force. Before the snow is fairly off the ground they come; big, lazy fellows, making much noise, but getting in little real work.

"Before long, another crop comes, almost too little to see, too quiet to hear, too active to catch, but how they do sting, keeping one's hands, face and neck covered with itching, burning lumps and sores. One hardly dares to venture out of doors without first putting on



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WHITE HORSE RAPIDS. So many fatal accidents have occurred here that the place is frequently referred to as the "Miners' Grave."

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WHITE HORSE RAPIDS. So many fatal accidents have occurred here that the place is frequently referred to as the "Miners' Grave."

thick buckskin gloves and a sack made of netting over hat, head and neck; but they will work their way through netting, even fine wire screening, cheesecloth being the only thing that will entirely exclude them.

SMOKE OR MOSQUITOES.

"In the houses one must choose his alternative of being driven out by smoke or mosquitoes. In the brush they are much worse than in town; one man just in from the mines says that when on the trail they would settle so thick on his netting that he could hardly see where he was going. I don't wonder that they sometimes drive men half crazy. This spring the Yukon River was somewhat late in breaking up. Though the ice first started to run on May 16, it was ten days before the steamboats could run. The breaking up disappointed everybody, it came so quietly and orderly. There was no sudden rise of the water; no 'immense ice masses and bergs' came rushing down to pile up in the bends 'mountain high,' etc. The steamboat P. B. Weare, which was wintered here, was pushed up by the ice on an island and left there high and dry, where a gang of men worked until July 1 before they could get her off and into the water."

THE DOGS OF ALASKA.

At any of these river stations we may meet some of the native dogs, which are thus described by Mr. C. H. Hamilton from his experiences on a winter sleigh-journey. A Siwash dog, he says, is the foulest, meanest, laziest and most profanity-provoking animal I ever met, and I suppose that it is the most abused animal that comes under the white man's lash. In Alaska these dogs answer the purpose of the horse in America, being used both for packing and for hauling. A good dog was worth $150 when we left Circle City, and almost anything that had four legs brought not less than $75. I have seen white men beat their dogs so unmercifully that one had to interfere. A heavy whip or a big stick satisfies the driver for a time, but when on much of a trip a chain seems to fit their needs better. When a dog is beaten over the body and head with a chain it is pretty brutal, and many a dog has had ribs and legs broken and eyes knocked out. Strange to say, however, the white man as a rule is intelligent enough to provide for his dogs, even though he beats them more unmercifully than do the natives.

Around an Indian village the dogs subsist almost entirely on refuse, as the natives at all times are either too hard up or too indifferent to give their dogs any food that a human being can eat. They will hitch up a team and start out for a journey with dogs looking so thin and weak that one doubts their ability to go five miles. If he follows them a day, however, he will be mightily tired at night. Talk of the lives of a cat. They are not to be considered in the same instant with the tenacity with which a Swiash dog hangs to life. Without exaggeration, I have seen an Indian start out with a team of dogs and travel eighty miles in three days, and there was not a dog but had to lean against a building to howl, so thin and weak were they. With all their filthiness and meanness they are, as a rule, hard workers and faithful. When they once understand that the driver is going to do the driving, they get over long distances and haul big

loads. In ordinary weather, when it is not colder than 25 degrees below zero, they can go for ten days without eating anything but snow, and still keep pretty strong and fat."

WEALTH IN OTHER FORMS.

"I know absolutely, from the reports of expert prospectors whom we have had out for five years, that many of the streams of Alaska are as rich in gold as the Klondike, and not that alone, but there is untold wealth there in coal, copper and iron." This declaration was made with positiveness and enthusiasm by P. B. Weare.

"This rush to the gold fields is no short-lived craze," added Mr. Weare. "In my opinion the possibilities in that region are beyond realization. I am not speaking of the Klondike alone. I believe that the developments just begun there will show that Alaska, which this country has owned for thirty years and never even explored thoroughly, is the richest spot in the world. I know from reliable sources that gold is to be found in almost any river, creek or lake throughout Alaska, and the Klondike region. If a man cannot make $15 a day, he quits in disgust and searches for richer claims." These statements by Mr. Weare were made to a New York newspaper man and published with his entire approval.

THE GOLDEN HEAD WATERS.

While these remarks apply to Porcupine River and all the other tributaries, great and small, that help to feed the Yukon, it is on the upper section of the stream that the nearness to the mother lode becomes most evident. This latter river enters the Yukon fifty-two miles above Fort Cudahy, and all sides of the Klondike are gold-bearing streams, particularly up the Yukon. In most instances they were not prospected until 1897. What has been accomplished on these creeks, and on some of the Klondike claims as well, during the summer of 1897, is described in the following letter from E. J. Livernash to the San Francisco Examiner. The letter is dated Dawson City, September 14, 1897:

"Flowing into the Yukon from the east are four streams of which one hears the miners speak constantly: Klondike river, Baker creek, Indian creek and Stewart River. As is known, the Klondike enters the Yukon at Dawson. Thirty-five miles further up the Yukon, Indian creek empties, and between Indian creek and the Klondike the Yukon receives Baker creek.

"The Stewart joins this great concourse of waters about sixty-five miles above the mouth of Indian creek. The Klondike's headwaters are unknown; so are the Stewart's. Nothing certain can be said of the length of either. Prospectors have gone 150 miles up the Klondike, and it is more than a brook there. The Indians give the impression that the Stewart is 300 miles long. Baker creek is less than sixty miles long. Indian creek has a course of 100 miles, approximately. These four streams flow somewhat parallel with one another, and through a rugged, mountainous region, heavily timbered with spruce, birch and poplar, and very difficult to traverse.

"The Stewart has hundreds of miles of tributaries, none of which, however, have been brought prominently into notice. Indian creek

has several small branches, among them Dominion creek. A tributary of Dominion creek is Sulphur creek. Baker creek has some small branches, none much mentioned. The Klondike has three famous branches—Bonanza creek, Bear creek and Hunker creek; and several not famous, notably Too Much Gold creek and Quigley creek.

"Bonanza creek enters the Klondike two miles above the mouth of that river, and its course is northwesterly. It is twenty-three miles long, carrying 500 inches at low water, and has for tributaries Adams creek, Eldorado creek and Victoria creek on the right hand side toward the headwaters, and Gouvan creek, Home Stake creek, Skookum gulch and Galvin gulch on the other side, and a fork known as McCormack's branch. Adams creek, seven miles long, has French gulch for a tributary—a tiny creek, and Chief gulch for a fork, three miles long. Victoria creek, four to five miles long, joins Bonanza about ten miles from the mouth. McCormack's branch is about five miles long and forks from the main stream about sixteen miles from the mouth. Gouvan, Homestake, Skookum and Galvin flow into Bonanza at points between the forks and Eldorado."

CAPITAL OF THE KLONDIKE.

At length we reach Dawson City, the metropolis of the Klondike region, and almost the head point of steamer navigation on the Yukon. This is a typical mining town. It is laid out in rectangular shape into town lots. The streets are sixty-five feet wide. It is situated on a stretch of low ground on the northwest bank of the Yukon, a short distance below the mouth of the Klondike. During the summer of 1897 a vast majority of its inhabitants lived in tents, but a great many houses were built during the season, preparatory to the requirements of winter. Some of these are quite substantial buildings. It is unfortunately true that the best and most commodious buildings in the town, aside from the somewhat extensive and imposing warehouses of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, are occupied by saloons and gambling houses; and these places, as is the case with all mining centers of population, are excessively patronized. Town lots in Dawson City are being sold at a high figure, some of them bringing as much as $20,000 each.

A VERY LIVELY TOWN.

Dawson City is, of course, a lively mining town. The population which has gone in there is of an exceedingly heterogeneous character, including a large variety of nationalities and men of nearly every phase of human experience. Notwithstanding this, up to the early fall of the present year (1897) no serious breaches of the peace have taken place. One shooting event is recorded, but the victim soon recovered, and at last reports the offender was in the grasp of the Canadian Mounted Police. This force is at Dawson City in considerable strength, and acting under and by virtue of Canadian laws, exercises a most salutary influence upon the conduct of the inhabitants. At Dawson City men are not what they appear. Everywhere characters are hidden beneath a rough exterior. One will often meet with a polished college graduate under an exceedingly rough garb. In Dawson City one may sit down and discuss almost any subject, in-

cluding the widest range of science, literature and religion, with one having the general appearance of a highway tramp, and who, if casually met with in the State of Illinois, would be regarded as the veriest hobo. There is nothing in the way of what we call style in Dawson City. Bar-keepers do not wear boiled shirts, nor are those who preside at the piano or manipulate other musical instruments in the coarse dance-houses dressed in the garb of dudes.

Gold scales are found in every trading place in Dawson City, and the greater proportion of local retail traffic is carried on with gold dust as a medium of exchange. Dance-halls may be found in the rear of almost every saloon. There is also an apartment connected with almost every drinking place devoted to gambling, where the miner parts with his money or gold dust to satisfy his thirst for speculation. The liquors sold in these drinking places are of a vile character, much of them being compounded with drugs on the spot, and containing very small proportions of real whisky, gin or brandy.

PATHOS IN A DANCE HALL.

And yet in these rough pleasure halls there is often a touch of pathos that shows the better qualities of the human heart. Hear this little story of a Klondike saloon revel:

"While Mountain Charley was giving his first annual ball at Hog Back dance house last night a strange thing occurred, which served as a rather pathetic climax to about twelve hours of a hot rag show. Only six women were there (dust shakers, they call them up there), while the room was packed with miners, who danced in their stocking feet. Bag after bag of dust poured over the bar in exchange for whisky, and by 3 o'clock in the morning the noise sounded like a chariot race in an empty garret. The fiddler (and he was a wonder, both in countenance and action), had come over the trail from Skagway. He had eyes that were almost lost in films of sadness, and his long hair, resembling the moss one sees clinging to live oaks, fell over his ears and almost entwined itself in the strings of his instrument. Faster and faster he played, until the sweep of the bow was almost lost in the pungent smoke. At six o'clock the last dance was announced. True to the custom of the States, he started up 'Home, Sweet Home.' For a moment the dancing still continued, then the noise began to cease. One by one the gruff revelers moved towards the fiddler until all were grouped before him. Even the click of the glasses on the bar ceased. When the last strain of the beautiful melody had sifted through the smoke, he was implored time and time again to repeat the air. When at last the old man cloaked his violin and stepped down from the platform, ounce after ounce of dust found its way into the rough hand of the player.

"'Home, Sweet Home!' Many a mile of snow and ice separated these argonauts from the homes they left, to rob Alaska of her riches."

CURRENCY AND TRAFFIC AT DAWSON.

The currency of Dawson City, as stated, is chiefly gold dust. One entering a place to trade, or a saloon to drink, has a quantity of gold dust weighed out, which he exchanges for chips of various denominations. These chips he, in turn, exchanges at the place

ACTRESSES FORDING DYEA RIVER.—It is estimated that 100 women crossed the passes during the summer and fall of 1897. There are rare chances in Dawson for women of courage and respectability. Dressmakers receive $50 for making a plain dress and $100 for a silk costume.

where they were obtained for whatever he chooses to purchase. In the meantime there is now ample safety as well as facilities for exchange afforded at Dawson by the establishment of a branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which has its offices in the great warehouse of the North American Transportation and Trading Co. Instead of handling his "dust" for every small transaction, the miner can now deposit it and thus establish an account, against which he can draw by check or carry away a draft for the amount in the usual form.

LIFE IN SUMMER DAYS.

Dawson City is a most delightful place during the short summer season. Daylight is continuous, and one fortunate enough to possess a book or newspaper may read without artificial light every hour out of the twenty-four. Of course the mosquito and little black fly keep up an unceasing annoyance, but this is really the only drawback to one's happiness while in the town. The climate is excellent, and there are no diseases of any sort arising from climatic conditions. In the winter season it is very cold, but with proper supplies one will not suffer from the extremes of winter temperature. The atmosphere is exceedingly dry, and a person can endure with much less suffering twenty degrees more cold than in the more humid districts of our own northwest.

THE POSTAL FACILITIES.

The Postoffice department issued a formal order in September establishing an exchange of mails twice a month between the postoffice at Dyea, Alaska and Dawson City, Canada. The service is to consist of two round-trips each month, the first trip to commence at Dyea upon the arrival at that place, via Juneau, of the mail steamer scheduled to leave Seattle September 15th and arrive at Dyea September 20th, and the subsequent trips to commence upon the arrival at Dyea of a mail from Seattle.

The mails in question shall contain only letters and postal cards, to the exclusion of all other articles.

The mail made up at the office at Dawson City shall contain letters and postal cards addressed for delivery at any place in the Yukon district of Canada, and the mails made up at the office at Dawson City for the office at Dyea shall contain letters and postal cards addressed for delivery at any place in the United States.

This is the formal announcement of the inauguration of the new postal service in the gold region, which has been established through an arrangement between the United States and Canada. The contract for performing the service was let by the Canadian government, the United States paying the latter its share of the expenses, based on the stretch of our territory that the route traverses.

WEALTH OF THE KLONDIKE.

It is at Dawson we first begin to realize the vast mineral wealth of the country. Klondike placer mines are only gathering the dust washed off nature's great gold reserve in the Alaskan mountains. This dust is found in the gravel of the little streams. It comes from a formation called the conglomerate, which is incomparably richer in nuggets and particles of gold than the gravel.

When the miners find it no longer profitable to wash out the gravel, they can attack the conglomerate, where they will be able to accomplish something by hard labor. Finally, there is the original source of the gold, the veins in the hills. These must be of enormous value. They must lie untouched until the proper machinery for obtaining the gold is erected. A clear, scientific and authoritative explanation of the geological conditions of the Klondike and neighboring gold-bearing rocks is given here. It was furnished by Prof. S. E. Emmons, of the United States Geological Survey. Professor Emmons says:

"The real mass of golden wealth in Alaska remains as yet untouched. It lies in virgin rocks, from which the particles found in the river gravels now being washed by the Klondike miners have been torn by the erosion of streams. These particles being heavy have been deposited by the streams which carried the lighter matter onward to the ocean, thus forming by gradual accumulation a sort of auriferous concentrate. Many of the bits, especially in certain localities, are big enough to be called nuggets. In spots the gravels are so rich that, as we have all heard, many ounces of the yellow metal are obtained from the washing of a single panful. This is what is making the people so wild—the prospect of picking money out of the dirt by the handful literally.

THE GREAT MOTHER LODE.

"But all this is merely the skimming of grease from the pot; the soup remains, and precious soup it is. The bulk of the wealth is in the rocks of the hills, waiting only for proper machinery to take it out. For you must remember that the gold was originally stored in veins of the rocks, which are of an exceedingly ancient formation. Nobody can say how many millions of years since the metal was put there, but it must have been an enormously long time back.

"The streams wore away the rocks, carrying gold with them, and this process continued for ages, making immense deposits of rich, gold-bearing gravels. Eventually these deposits were themselves transformed into rocks—a sort of conglomerate in which pebbles small and big are mixed with what was once sand. To-day the strata composed of this conglomerate are of immense extent and unknown thickness. The formation closely resembles that of the auriferous 'banket' or pudding stone of the South African gold fields; but the South African pudding stone was in far remote antiquity a sea beach, whereas the Alaskan formation is a deposit made by streams, as I have said.

"In the latter epoch the stream continued to gnaw away at the hills, bringing down more gold and leaving it behind in the gravel at their bottoms. It is these comparatively modern rivers which are responsible for the pay dirt of the Klondike district and of all that region. Naturally, because it was easily got at and worked, the miners have struck this surface alluvium first. The streams at various times have followed different courses, and it is in the gravels of the dry and disused channels that the gold miners dig with such fabulous profit.

"You will observe from what I have said that the gold of that

region exists under three widely different conditions—in the gravels, in the conglomerate or pudding stone, and in the ancient rocks of the hills. When the modern stream deposits, now being worked, are used up, the miner can tackle the conglomerate, which represents the gravels of ages ago. Finally, when they are provided with the requisite machinery, they will be in a position to attack the masses of yellow wealth that are stored in the veins of the mountains. At present we can hardly consider that the first bite has been taken of the golden feast which Alaska offers to the hungry man."

MORE GOLD THAN CALIFORNIA.

Gold is certainly plentier here than ever in California, says Joaquin Miller, the poet, in a breezy letter from Dawson. I found an onion in my pocket this morning that I had packed over the Chilkoot pass on my back. "I will give you a dollar for that," said a man in the crowd who had come down to see the barge. "No, sir; mother grew that in her garden, and my crowd eats that onion if I have to eat it myself." After awhile the man came back. "Say, I'll give you $5 for that big onion; I want it for my sick friend." He referred me to the doctor. Of course he got it, and the crowd was glad when we refused his money. You see, there is plenty to eat here, and there will be all the time, I believe, but such things as potatoes and green stuff are not to be had, and when a sick man wants them, he wants them mightily. A greenhouse would be a big fortune, and surely there is a good chance for one here. It is hotter here now than I ever saw it in Washington or even New Orleans. We are cautioned not to start over the hills to the mines until almost sundown, because of the intense heat. Of course it is awfully cold, but then it is awful hot when it is hot. We start to the mines this morning. Road is said to be muddy and we must wear goloshes, a sort of long-legged moccasin with the hair inside. I never saw such humanity and such faith and trust in man. It is truly ideal. When you buy anything, whisky or what-not, you hand a man your sack, he takes it, and walks back and weighs out what he wants. A tenderfoot soon falls into this way, and ceases to watch the merchant in a little while.

GETTING READY FOR WINTER.

There is not much mining being done. The rich men are not in a hurry in getting more. They are making themselves more comfortable and getting their friends about them, preparing to take out their money as they please. It is said that there are about 4,000 in the mountains prospecting. The most of them are on the headwaters of the Klondike and Stewart Rivers—unexplored as yet. It is believed it will be proved that they will be great. Many men do not know how to prospect or to mine either. It is hard for some men to get work or get a "lay." A "lay" is a sort of working on shares for the season. I am told that no one could work out these deep, rich mines in a lifetime. So the owners will sell off fractions or let men work them on shares.

I have met no one as yet here discouraged or disappointed. All say the situation exceeds their greatest expectations. But all old

ACTRESSES BOUND FOR DAWSON, AT HAPPY CAMP.—Now that the mountainous district has been reached our company of variety actresses have, with one exception, dropped their burdensome skirts and donned male attire.

Californians laugh at the primitive way in which the men work the mines. There is no tail race or drain, nothing of the sort. A man sinks a hole through two feet of moss, then from three to ten feet of muck, half frozen, often the first three feet, and the moss and muck is full of water when not frozen, so that it is impossible to work in warm weather because of the water. Then there is from two to ten feet of gravel, gold-bearing, then bed-rock. Think of hoisting the frozen ground up in a bucket by windlass and dumping this to one side to wait for flowing water in the sudden warm spring. I never heard of such childish work in California. A miner would join in with all above him and below him, and a cut for a claim would be made to the bed-rock through such claims and a flood of water turned in to wet the ground and wash it away; this leaves the gold. Seeing how they are mining now, I can understand why the second washing will pay better than the first, because they will handle the dirt as it is handled in California.

No, there will be no starvation. The men who doubt that supplies will get here, where gold is waiting by the ton, miscalculate American energy. As for the gold here, I can only say as the Queen of Sheba said to Solomon, "Behold, the half was not told me."

SOME OF THE RICH MINES.

Early in the summer of 1897 work started along Hunker, Gold Bottom and Bear creeks. On Hunker creek ninety claims are staked, sixty below and thirty above the point of discovery. On Gold Bottom there are fifty claims, and on Bear creek there are twenty-one below and eighteen above "Discovery." On No. 21 on Bear creek "Dutch" Kite took out $5,000 in dust in the spring, working only in April. On Hunker creek $7,000 was taken out of No. 19 below "Discovery" by Harry Oleson, who commenced work in March. On Gold Bottom rich pay was located, but no work was done. Claims on this creek are now held at from $1,000 to $25,000.

Next spring when reports come in from these creeks it is expected they will surprise the old timers.

The latest strike reported has been made on Indian River, on Dominion creek. This was made the latter part of May, and there was a wild stampede for the new discovery.

The reports in from Dominion creek are very favorable, and coarse gold is being brought back. The prospectors have found as high as $250 to the pan in the gravel. No reports have come that holes have been sunk to bed-rock up to July 14, when the steamer Healy left Dawson. The creek has been staked for miles. It heads in the same range as Hunker, Gold Bottom and Bonanza creeks, running, however, in an opposite direction.

Indian River enters the Yukon about thirty miles above Klondike. Quartz and Wolf creeks, tributaries of Indian, have been worked more or less with good results for the past four years. The bars of the river have also yielded good pay during that time.

TALES OF SUCCESS.

Wonderful tales are told of the great richness of the Yukon placers. More than one man reports having obtained $1,000 from

a single pan washing, while reports of yields of $500 and $600 to the pan are numerous. An ordinary pan of gravel will weigh twenty-five pounds, and a yield of $1,000 worth of gold means sixty-two ounces, or nearly one-sixth of the entire bulk in precious metal. The average is said to be $50 to the pan, and this is phenomenal when it is taken into consideration that the California pan-washer was well pleased with a uniform product of $3 to a washing, and could make money with a yield running as low as 50 cents. With this kind of field to work, it is small wonder that claim-holders gladly pay $15 a day for common labor, and are unable to get anything like a fair supply at that. It is only men who are "broke" that will work for wages.

A LETTER THAT TELLS.

Following is the copy of a letter from a former employe of the North American Transportation and Trading Co., dated Dawson, N. W. T., August 29, 1897.

P. B. Weare, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:— Please discontinue sending the $50 a month to my wife, and I am greatly obliged to you for having sent it. Please write me how much you have sent since February 1st, not including February 1st, as I credited you and charged myself with the amount up to that date. I will pay the amount here, including the exchange. I am making my fortune very fast. I am taking out $10,000 every twenty-four hours, and I think I can keep it up quite a while longer. I am going to stay in here this winter if I can get "grub" enough to stay, and should be pleased to have a letter from you occasionally.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) George F. Ellis.

HOW ONE MAN FARED.

"It cost me $600 a year for the necessities of life during the three years I spent on the Yukon," said Fritz Kloke, a ruddy-faced, flaxen-haired Swede, six feet three inches tall and strong in proportion, who arrived here en route to his home in Allegheny City, Pa. He called at the office of the North American Company, and while there was plied with questions from the crowd seeking information.

"Please tell me what you slept on?" asked the wife of a Chicagoan who left last night for the new Eldorado. When Kloke answered "Hemlock boughs," he brought relief to the anxious spouse. She had worried more over this subject than all the other hardships of the venture. A man who had roughed it in Coeur d'Alene explained to her that the leaf of the hemlock is flat and soft, and gives forth a balsamic odor alike pleasant and healthful.

"I have traded with both companies, the Alaska Commercial and the North American, and found that prices do not vary much between them. All things considered, they are both reasonable. When a man can subsist on $2 a day in so rich a mining country, he has no reason to grumble. I am entirely satisfied."

He explained that the distance from the town of Dawson to the mouth of the Klondike is one mile; from there five miles to the mouth of the Bonanza; fourteen miles from there to Eldorado creek,

and ten miles across to Quartz creek and Indian creek, the present limits of mining ground.

A remarkable feature of the Klondike district is that the ground a few feet below the surface is frozen the year around. In the hottest July days frozen gravel is taken from the placers. This condition works no hardship. On the contrary, it makes the work of saving the gold easier. Kloke is acquainted with all the prominent miners on the Yukon, did very well himself, left June 23, 1897, and will return next spring.

LUCKY VENTURE IN TRADE.

J. S. Dinsmore, of Eureka, Cal., says that he brought out a little over $8,000. Harry Ash credits him with $15,000. In addition, Dinsmore has interests on Hunker creek which undoubtedly foot up from $50,000 to $100,000.

"I was in the mercantile business in Eureka," he says, "and in April of this year went up north to try to build up trade in my line. I went over Chilkoot Pass, taking four men and four tons of provisions. It took three weeks to go over the pass and three more to reach the Klondike. At that time packing rates were fifteen cents a pound.

"I reached the Klondike at a clean-up time, sold my stuff at the rate of $4 for 1, getting $1.25 a pound for bacon, $5 a dozen for eggs, and $8 a sack for flour, $1 a pound for potatoes and 50 cents each for lemons. Dawson City was then only a baby, but saloons, cabins and dance halls were fast being erected.

"In two weeks I entered into a deal with Joe Moore, of Montana, by which I secured a half interest in a claim next to a claim that was running 75 cents a pan on Hunker creek. Since then we have been able to do some little work on our claim, and are well satisfied with returns.

SKIFF MITCHELL A MILLIONAIRE.

"The richest man in Dawson City to-day, as far as I know, is Skiff Mitchell, of Eureka, Cal. He has been there eleven years. Down in Eureka, he was a lumberman, but never made any money, and poverty drove him north. He has made one trip out of the Yukon, and that was five years ago, when he had only $2,000. Last winter he struck the Klondike. To-day his claims on Eldorado and Bonanza creeks are as good as the United States mint. One claim in particular, No. 26, on Bonanza creek above Discovery, yields $4,000 to the box. He owns it with Frank Dinsmore, of Maine. To show that it is all right, I will say that last spring their clean-up was $113,000.

"Mitchell is worth $1,000,000. He will have an immense fortune when he comes out."

Dinsmore says that he was in Mitchell's cabin when a man came in with $13,000 in an old flour sack. He put it on Mitchell's table, where it lay for two weeks exposed to view of every one who entered.

"Humboldt Gates, of Eureka, is worth $100,000," says Dinsmore. "His claims are on Eldorado, Bonanza and Hunker creeks. He and his partner came there last February, located their claims, worked

them two months and took out $15,000. Scarcity of water prevented them from doing much work this summer. Gates is not more than 21 years old, and has been in the Alaskan country three years."

WORK FOR ALL.

Dinsmore said that the Klondike country is especially a winter diggings, and that the coming winter will furnish employment for all who are there and are willing to work, and to 5,000 new comers. Wages will continue at $15 per day. Dinsmore says that the rich miners want to get the gold out as fast as possible, and for that reason will pay big wages. There is no one at Circle City, or Forty-Mile, and it is difficult to get a man to remain at either place to hold down claims, all of which are failing to compete with Klondike, and must remain for the present undeveloped.

There is room in Alaska for 200,000 miners. Miles of dirt which pay from $5 to $10 a day may be found without any difficulty, but no one cares to work it because Klondike wages bring them $15. A man can live at Dawson City for $3.

ROMANCE OF A BARBER.

Heartbroken by a wayward wife, a Tacoma barber, eighteen months ago, buried himself from the world in Alaska, and to-day is sole owner of a Klondike placer valued at $1,000,000. Already the barber has scraped $50,000 out of the claim, and has been at work on it only a few days. All his people live at Tacoma, Wash., and they rejoice exceedingly at Ulry Gaisford's good fortune. Gaisford has always been industrious, and although his barber shop was on a side street, he managed to make a good living and saved enough money to warrant him in getting married. Then his troubles began; his wife was untrue and disgraced him in the eyes of his people. When he could no longer stand the humiliation caused by her conduct, he told her to get a divorce, or else he would, as he had positive proof of her unfaithfulness. She had no funds, and he furnished the money himself with which to secure a legal separation.

Then Ulry left the woman, who had wrecked his life, to continue her wayward career, and he hurried away to Alaska, not caring where he went, so long as he could be away from those who knew of his domestic troubles. But ill-luck followed Ulry, even into the wilds of Alaska, for while he and his companions were navigating the Pelly River they were shipwrecked, and lost all their provisions and clothing. They had absolutely nothing left, aside from the clothes they had on their backs. All became disheartened except Ulry, and returned to civilization. Ulry pressed on. For a time he worked in a saw mill, and last winter he set up a little barber shop in Circle City, and there, by his thrift, succeeded in saving a little money. When the spring of 1896 opened up, he turned his hand to logging on the Yukon, and while thus engaged left his logs for a few days to file a claim on the Klondike. Last fall he went into the new El Dorado, and worked industriously through the winter with the result that he had $50,000 in nuggets by last June.

A DECK HAND'S LUCK.

In a letter recently received by a government officer from Capt. Francis Tuttle, in command of the United States Revenue Cutter "Bear," Capt. Tuttle says:

"The days of '49 in California are a mere side-show compared with the excitement in the Yukon country. Imagine my astonishment on reaching here yesterday to run across a man who last September was discharged as a deck hand on a steamer on Puget Sound. The fellow made his way into Alaska, worked seven months on the Klondike, and has now reached St. Michael's with $150,000 in gold. I could hardly believe my senses, but there was his gold, sure enough.

"As I write, St. Michael's is full of miners awaiting an opportunity to get down to Puget Sound and to California. Nearly every other man of them has $50,000 worth of dust, and there is not a man here with less than $15,000. The latter are referred to as 'Poor fellows,' who have been hit hard with bad luck, and it seems to be real sympathy that the more fortunate ones show for these $15,000 fellows.

"The deck hand with his $150,000 had the largest amount of gold of any one of the crowd. The whole business is almost incredible, yet one must believe what he sees.

"It was enough to turn the mind of any person, and particularly when one learns with what comparative ease the gold is mined."

Capt. Tuttle adds that he can not afford to lay long at St. Michael's, or his whole crew will become daft, and, he continued:

"I feel as if I would like to go up the river myself, and I certainly would do so were I twenty years younger."

At St. Michaels Capt. Tuttle received instructions from the government to assist in the transportation of reindeer from Siberia into the Yukon country.

A NEWSPAPER GETS FACTS.

It was in 1869 that Mr. P. B. Weare, then an Indian trader on the upper Missouri, met Capt. Healy, and a friendship was formed, which increased with years. Mr. Weare located at length in Chicago, where, in 1892, Captain Healy broke in upon him. The visitor was fresh from Alaska. He had been with the Indians when they found gold in the valley, and instantly realizing the richness of the discovery, and thinking of his old friend, hastened to him with the news. John Cudahy was called in, and to him was repeated the story of the discovery and the wealth of the Klondike.

This hurried journey of Captain Healy from the wild northwest to Chicago resulted in the formation of the North American Transportation & Trading Co., and a few weeks later found Mr. Portus B. Weare and his son, William W. Weare, at the mouth of the Yukon, superintending the putting together of the steamboat Weare. Work was pushed upon her for four months, and upon the night of September 15, 1892, prepared to launch at 2 a. m., launched 3:08 a. m., the vessel was launched, the first on the stream.

The growth of the country since that time is shown by this statement of Mr. Weare: Two hundred tons of provisions and miners' supplies were carried into the territory the next year. This last season more than ten thousand tons have been transported there.

La Roche, Photo, Seattle, Wash.

BONANZA CREEK, KLONDIKE.—It is nearly three miles up the Klondike. Some of the richest finds have been made here. Various estimates have been made of the value of the gold in the Bonanza district, and it is generally conceded that it will produce not less than $100,000,000. The Bonanza is but one of the many similar creeks in this region.

A CAREFUL ESTIMATE.

It is not of gold alone that the trader speaks so enthusiastically. He sees great riches in the iron, copper and coal in Alaska, with its excellent water facilities for getting the products from mines to market. He predicts that in a short time Alaska will be alive with these industries, all prosperous.

His company is already starting to mine coal in Alaska. It took in the machinery last June, and the cattle to draw the coal from the mines, for Mr. Weare declares that live stock can be wintered in Alaska with perfect ease. The thick growth of tundra, he declares, is excellent fodder, and almost as nutritious dry as green, and can be cut and stored in large quantities to carry over horses and cattle.

NO DANGER OF OVERCROWDING.

"In my belief there is no danger of overcrowding the gold country," said Mr. Weare. "There is gold everywhere up there, and work for all who may go. You could put 200,000 persons in the Yukon valley alone and not know they were there. They would all find profitable workings. Mines that were paying $30 a day were deserted in the rush to the Klondike, but somebody will take them up again and make money out of them. But that isn't all. Think of the opportunities the development will make for engineers and doctors and storekeepers, and all classes of men who want a chance to start in life! I tell all young men that the future is there."

PROSPECTS FOR THIS YEAR.

To summarize and put the climax to these various statements we furnish the following statement from a safe, conservative and experienced authority:

Total estimated output for this year of the Klondike and Indian River divisions of the Yukon mining districts, based on a careful inspection of every working mine in those districts, $27,640,000.

Bonanza Creek	$12,465,000
El Dorado Creek	10,727,000
Big and Little Skookum Gulches, including the bench claims	1,000,000
Hunker Creek	2,138,000
Bear Creek	500,000
Dominion Creek	150,000
Sulphur Creek	150,000
Gay Gulch	300,000
Last Chance Creek	100,000
Gold Bottom Creek	60,000
All other creeks in the two divisions	50,000

Following is the detailed report of the probable output of the mines in the Klondike and Indian River divisions of the Yukon district in the Northwest Territory:

BONANZA CREEK.

Total cutput estimated, $12,290,000.

The three claims comprising Discovery, one above and one below, owned by George W. Carmack, and the two Indians, Skookun Jim and Tagish Charley, will yield $1,000,000; seventy men are employed on these

claims, together with six lays; the claim worked together under one superintendent, Mr. Clemens.

No. 2 above. John J. Dusel. Two men working; $25,000.

No. 3. Stuart, Kirkpatrick, Harper and Ladue. Seven men working; $60,000.

No. 4. Hill, Connor, McConnell and Greenough. Eight lays left; $160,000.

No. 6. Haltman and Stewart. Sixteen men working; $170,000.

No. 7. James Tade, Waugh, England, McGaigh and John Heightman. Twenty men working; $200,000.

No. 9. J. J. Healy et al. Four lays forty feet deep, $50,000.

No. 10. John Smith, Arthur Cook and Fox. Thirty men working; dirt averages 10c. to 25c.; streak about 40 feet wide; $100,000.

No. 11. Lumpkins & Co. Seven men working; $60,000.

No. 12. Harry McCullough, Harry Wright and Fred Price. Seventeen men working; $200,000.

Nos. 13 and 14. Picket, Lafond and Grant. Five men working. Good ground; but late in striking pay; $50,000.

No. 15. Frank Conrad, Thomas Blake, R. S. Ames. Twenty-five men at work; $300,000.

No. 16. Matlock, Monroe and Smith. Eight lays; very rich; $300,000.

No. 17. Oxvie and Louis Langlois, J. J. Healy et al. Fifteen men working; $200,000.

No. 18. Densmore, Spencer and McPhee, Con Doyle, William Wilkinson and John Lynn. Seventeen men working; high pan $15 20; two pay streaks; $250,000.

No. 19. John Wick and William Lawton. Twelve shafts; three lays; $200,000.

No. 20. Frank Pechon and William Gouvin. Six men working. Four holes; $100,000.

No. 21. Louis B. Rhodes. Ten men working; 11 holes to bedrock; $150,000.

No. 22. Monroe and Cowley. Eight men working; $80,000.

No. 23. Lou Rhodes (claim 333½ feet long). Two lays at work; $50,000.

No. 24B. Smith and Pickert. Laymen have worked out half. Owner drifting with six men on the other half; $50,000.

No. 25B (Fraction 41 feet). Two men; began work late; $10,000.

No. 25A. James Rowan. Fifteen men working, six windlasses running; high pan $20; $150,000.

No. 33. Andrew Nelson and John Delgard. Sixteen men working; high pan $75; ounce pans frequent; $350,000.

No. 34. J. A. Stewart, T. S. Scott. Summer diggings; 8 feet to bedrock; putting dam to run sluice in summer.

No. 35A. (Fraction 75 feet). Peter Weiberg. Four men at work; handicapped by water all winter; $25,000.

No. 35. Pat Gavin, George Byrns. Nine men working; $100,000.

No. 38. D. E. Ward. Sixteen men working; high pan $87; $150,000.

No. 37. Jack Bros. Six men; three shafts; $60,000.

No. 39. J. J. Healy and Joe Barrett. Thirteen men working; 8 holes; $250,000.

No. 41A. Martin Christopher. Three men working; 7 holes to bedrock; $50,000.

No. 41. Thomas Pelky, Charles Gilbert. Fourteen layers working; high pan $132; $400,000.

No. 40. Jim Berry and Antone. Nine men working; $250,000.

No. 42. L. Warburton and Ed Ward. Twenty-six men working; 20 holes; $300,000.

No. 42A (fraction). Ward & Webbleton. Sixteen men working; $100,000.

No. 42B (fraction 250 feet). Anderson, Salter and Mill. Eight men working; $50,000.

No. 43. M. F. Johnson, C. E. Franklin; $20,000.

No. 49. George Johansen. One man working on lay; $5,000.

No. 55. O. Johnson. Two men working and prospecting; high pan $1; have not struck the pay streak; $10,000.

No. 57. Josiah Wilson and Fitzgerald. Two men working; pay streak six feet deep; followed it forty feet across without running out; $10,000.

No. 58. One man at work; found good prospects; $5,000.

No. 60. William Farrell and Mrs. King. Two men recently began work; $10,000.

No. 2 below. H. McDonald, Bob Eggin and John Felix et al. Twenty-six men working; $500,000.

No. 3. Ashby, Leigh and Land. Thirty men working; 350 feet worked on lay, 150 feet by owner; can pay running expenses by daily panning; pay streak 250 feet wide; total clean up, $700,000.

No. 4. Owned by syndicate, whole claim being worked in 50-foot lay; thirty men working; $600,000.

No. 5. Dodson and Fox, their claim being worked on lays; thirty men working; $700,000.

No. 6. James Ogelby, Alex. McDonald. Claims spotted; three lays given up, one very rich; $40 to $50 per pan frequent; $400,000.

No. 7. Gasford, McDonald and Matlock; fourteen lays; fifty men working, but their claim will be worked out this year; high pan, $25; $800,000.

No. 8. Isaac Powers, Alex. Bomier, Sam Matthews, Rudolph Flour, George Parment; thirty-five men working; $650,000.

No. 8. A. Cooks et al. (416-foot fraction), all let on lays; $200,000.

No. 9. Judge Morford, Harper Ladue and Kirkpatrick; two men working on lay; $25,000.

No. 13. John Horn; twelve men working on four lays; $50,000.

Nos. 14, 15 and 16. Waugh and McKay; four men working; $600 taken from bottom of prospect hole in the pan; $75,000.

No. 17. Voss and Dr. Will; small dump; claims sent out for sale; under bond for $100,000.

Nos. 18 and 19. Wilson & Co.; 6 men on lays; $15,000.

No. 21. Barnes & Matlock, 4 men on lays; $10,000.

No. 22. John Baker & Co., 6 men on lays; $15,000.

No. 23. Gordon, Battles & Jack McQuesten; 8 men working; $20,000.

No. 24. Howard Hamilton et al.; 20 men working; $50,000.

No. 25. McCoy & Co.; 4 men working; $10,000.

No. 26. Johnson & Co.; 4 men working; $10,000.

Nos. 28 and 29. Sixteen men working, $25,000.

No. 30. Day Bros.; 8 men working; $20,000.

No. 27. Strong, Painter and Leak; $40,000.

No. 44. Let out in lays; twenty-two men working; $150,000.

No. 45. Four lays being worked; $50,000.

No. 46. Owned by Antone; five lays being worked; $50,000.

No. 47. Ten lays and laymen hiring men at $1.50 an hour; $150,000.

No. 48. Upper end rich; four lays being worked; $50,000.

No. 49. Sloper; two lays; $15,000.

No 50. Isaac Powers and Judge Morford; four men working; $20,000.

No. 51. Ten lays working; $150,000.

No. 52. Neal and Crawford, Brand and Jerome; six lays working; $150,000. Two bench claims off No. 52 will pan $75,000.

No. 55. Owned by Canadian company at Ottawa; four lays; $40,000.

No. 58. Frank Jones and others; six lays; will clean up $50,000.

No. 59. Lower end is rich; $50,000.

No. 60. Minnick & Co.; let on lays, entire claim being worked; $150,000.

No. 61. Working on upper end prospecting; small dump; $20,000.

No. 80. Twenty men at work; $75,000.

BEAR CREEK.

Total output, estimated, $500,000.

No. 19 below discovery; is at the mouth of the creek; owned by Fred Knocson, Gus Carlson and Henry Seymour; seventeen men at work; five holes to bedrock; largest pan $60; will average $1 per bucket; pay streak twenty-two feet wide, three feet deep; no burning is necessary on this claim, the ground being kept thawed, presumably by the backwater of the Klondike, into which the creek empties; will clean up $60,000.

No. 18. Henry Cheney and W. D. Jones have a lease on this claim from S. F. Sears for two years and will probably work it out in that time. They have five men at work and will clean up $50 00.

No. 17. Richard Butler; two men at work for the past four months; will take out $15,000.

No. 15. Fred Knocson, John Smith; four men working; best pan $13.50; average pan about 20c.; clean up $20,000.

No. 15A (fraction). William Robinson, J. L. Rankin; six holes sunk without finding pay; work stopped.

No. 14. Harry Wilson; claim let out on lay; three men at work; dump will average 50c. to 75c.; bad luck with early work, but will take out $20,000.

No. 13. Charles Hilty, Fred Grand; streak of rich ground six to eight feet wide, averaging $1 to the bucket; clean up $20,000.

No. 12. Harry Baker; two men had lay, but relinquished it.

No. 12A (fraction 160 feet). Prospecting; high pan $7.50.

No. 11. Willis McKinnis; prospecting; not reached bedrock.

No. 10. Sam Stanley and Charles Worden; prospecting; have not reached bedrock.

No. 9. William Hawes; one hole to bedrock; four men working; clean up $10,000.

No. 8. John Sheehy, Martin D. Young; prospecting; have not found pay streak; will clean up $5,000.

No. 7. O. J. Ekre, P. A. Peterson, John A. Peterson; twelve men at work; pans from 21c. to $21; one foot of the ground will average $5; clean up $100,000.

No. 6. Fred Bear, Frank Carroll; three men at work; bedrock is thirty-four feet below surface; expect to put on more men; will clean up $20,000.

No. 5. Alec McDonald, Byrne and Gavin; let to C. J. Cunningham and William Harrah; recently struck pay streak seven feet wide, running from 3c. to $3.50; clean up $10,000.

No. 4. J. B. Quigley and Thomas Cook; four men prospecting; clean up $10,000.

No. 3. From this point to No. 5 above no other than prospecting work is being done. No. 5, owned by Fred Munner, has four men employed and will clean up $20,000. Munner worked the claim alone until he struck a $40 pan and then employed others.

HUNKER CREEK.

Total output, estimated, $2,138,000.

Hunker Creek—No. 74, six miles from the mouth of the creek, is the first claim being worked. They have struck no big pay as yet, but the dirt runs from 5c. to 13c., and they are still looking for the pay streak.

No. 60. Stack & Robinson. Three men at work, three holes down to bedrock, and will clean up $15,000.

No. 53. William Jensen. One hole sunk to bedrock and found five feet with 20c. dirt; $10,000.

No. 52. Butler, McCutcheon & Co., four men at work four holes down; will clean up $20,000.

No. 50. J. J. McKay; let out on lay; three holes sunk; did not strike pay and lay relinquished.

No. 49. A. L. Spotts; four men at work; nine holes sunk; best pan $3.30; will take out $30,000.

No. 48. Butler & Lamrough; representing.

No. 44. Angus, Keller & Thomas; three men at work; six holes to bedrock; highest pan $9.50; 150 feet of pay streak from 2 to 4 feet deep in the gravel; will take out $20,000.

No. 43. Hagan & Ash and Spencer, McPhee & Fuller; ten men at work on lay and four men under wages; 13 holes to bedrock; $30,000.

No. 41A. David Evans; Thomas Dolan; six men working three holes to bedrock; getting 25c. dirt across fraction, which is 212 feet wide; $40,000.

No. 41, R. P. Low, Robert Ash, J. J. Healy; claim being worked on lays at 60 per cent.; six men working; five holes to bedrock; 80 feet of drift; caught big pay recently; pans $54.50; we cleared up $100,000.

No. 40. William Hanke, William Ash, William Emerson and Captain

Wassam; seven men working four holes across the claim, good pay in all; we cleared up $70,000.

No. 39. James Morrison and Thomas Young; twelve men working on four lays, employing seven others on wages; sixteen holes to bedrock; high pan $5; largest nugget one ounce; cleared up $55,000.

No. 37. Dick Eckert, J. F. Hopkins; seven men working; five holes to bedrock; high pan $17; creek runs in center of pay streak and early work hindered by water; turned the creek across the hill and will work next summer; $70,000.

No. 35. W. M. Cowley and W. L. Ayers; two men at work on lay; four holes to bedrock; $20,000.

No. 35C (fraction 100 feet wide). August Larson; two men working; $25,000.

No. 35E (fraction 400 feet). Thomas Moore, Daniel McVicker; two men working for wages and two others on a lay; two holes to bedrock; highest pan, $13; $20,000.

No. 35A (fraction 430 feet). Skiff Mitchell, Captain Hansen and Joslin; ten men working on lay; eight holes down; best pan $3; $100,000.

No. 35. Charles Levy; three men at work on lays; four holes to bedrock; high pan $1.50; $30,000.

No. 33. Leonard A. Mason, Henry Thibert and Peter Burgess; four men working; five holes to bedrock; high pan $1.25; thirty-eight feet of pay five feet deep; clean up $40,000.

No. 32. John Smith; two lays let; seven holes sunk and lays given up, failing to strike pay.

Nos. 31 and 30. Patrick Galvin, G. W. Byrne and W. E. Armstead; six men working; ten holes to bedrock; five others started, but flooded with water; high pan $19; clean up $80,000.

No. 29 (300 feet). Curley Monroe and Thomas Kirkpatrick (recently purchased from Harry Wright for $19,000). Lays then; was bought off and no work being done at present; 8 holes to bedrock, and two good dumps; $20,000.

No. 28. A. McDonald. Summer diggings; sluiced last year; in preparation this summer; prospected four holes down, covering width of 60 feet.

No. 27. William Chappel and Albert Gray. One man at work prospecting; three holes down; $8,000.

No. 26A (fraction 176 feet). Belcher Bros. One man prospecting.

No. 26. Alex McDonald and Frank Bouchard. Two men working; 3 holes down; summer diggings; will clean up this winter $20,000.

No. 24. Andrew Ness and Humboldt Gates. Six men working in three lays; 10 holes to bedrock; $50,000.

No. 23. Alex McDonald and Harper & Ladue. Work begun and hindered and finally stopped by water.

No. 22A (fraction 75 feet). John William. Four men working; 5 holes to bedrock; high pan $50; clean up $30,000.

No. 22. John Lynn and Joe Topalla, Spencer and McPhee and Skiff Mitchell. Three men at work on 75 feet; remainder worked out in 75 foot lays; high pan $38; clean up $75,000.

No. 21. Fred H. Berry, Clarence Berry, McGrath and O'Brien. Four lays let; 15 holes to bedrock; high pan $17.45; $20,000.

No. 20. C. Monroe, Tom Kirk. Three men working; 4 holes to bedrock; high pan $71; clear up $75,000.

No. 19. Harry Olsen. Nine men working; 11 holes to bedrock; high pan $8; $50,000.

No. 18. Thomas Kirkpatrick, John Van Iderstein; six men working; five holes down; dirt running from $4 to $20 in a bucket; owners bought out three men who held lays; $60,000.

No. 17. Thomas Kirkpatrick. Prospected last spring; good pay found, but not being worked.

No. 16. Thomas Kirkpatrick, H. Ladue; three men on lay; three holes to bedrock; high pan $7; nugget $12.80; bothered by glaciers; clean up $20,000.

No. 15. Charles Sturgeon and Joseph Bouchard. Two men working on lay; two holes down; clean up $20,000.

No. 14. Louis Smith, Joe Reno, Vic Lord; four men on wages; six

La Roche, Photo, Seattle, Wash.

FORT "GET THERE."—The North American Transportation and Trading Company's storehouses and landing at St. Michael's Island.

men on lay; four holes to bedrock; high pan $10; largest $79.85; clean up $100,000.

No. 13. George Mulligan; five men working; three holes to bedrock; $40,000.

No. 12. Andrew Ness, Humboldt Gates; eight men working; high pan $23; eight holes to bedrock; dirt averages 40c.; clean up $75,000.

No. 11. John Bartlett; four men working; four holes to bedrock; high pan $2.50; $40,000.

No. 10. J. J. Brown and Harry Davis; five men working; five holes to bedrock; high pan $20; will have 22 in length, averaging 40c.; clean up $45,000.

No. 9. George Johnson, John Blick; six men working; six holes to bedrock; high pan $60; $75,000.

No. 8. B. Wash, John Whitney and Richard Butler; eleven men working; fourteen holes to bedrock; high pan $61.50; $100,000.

No. 7. James and Daniel Robinson and H. McLean; eleven men working; eight holes to bedrock; high pan $86; $100,000.

No. 6. Frank Wadsworth and Alex McDonald; party summer diggings; two men working; two holes down; high pan $14; six box lengths of dirt of high average; $20,000.

No. 5. Not working.

No. 4. Drain being dug for sluicing this summer; prospected last year, with good ground developed.

No. 3. Harry McDonald, Philip Kenny and James McClarty; fifteen men at work; seven holes to bedrock; high pan $33; nugget worth $104; pay located; sixty feet across and not yet prospected within; will clean up $120,000.

No. 2. Warburton; six men working; six holes down; high pan $68; will clean up $40,000.

No. 1. James Robinson; two men prospecting.

Discovery. Andrew Hunker; summer digging; took out $17,000 last year; $200 to one pan; $7,000 to a box left.

No. 3 above. Alex McDonald and Zeke Ogilvie; four men working on two lays; high pan $10,000; $20,000.

No. 5. Munson; three men threw up lay; owner continued work and struck good pay; will clean up $10,000.

No. 6. James Sullivan; two men working; $10,000.

No. 7. Albert Dalton; two men working lay; $10,000.

Nos. 8 and 9. William Young et al.; $10,000.

No. 9A (fraction 105 feet). D. C. Sager; four men on lay; $10,000.

No. 10. C. Phillip; two men working; $10,000.

No. 12. Fred Brutceth; $5,000.

No. 13. James Sullivan; one man working; $5,000.

No. 17. J. J. McKay and Waugh; one hole to bedrock; $5,000.

No. 22. Edward Smith, John Black, Charles Martin; three men working; two holes down; high pan $2.50; five-foot pay dirt struck; $20,000.

SKOOKUM GULCH.

Big and Little Skookum Gulches, which come into Bonanza Creek a little below the mouth of El Dorado Creek, are extremely rich. The knoll or rounded hill that separates the two is found to be rich to its very summit and the entire hill is located, there being thirteen tiers of bench claims. One hundred men are employed on the hill and in the gulches and a careful estimate of the output places the total at not less than $1,000,000.

DOMINION CREEK.

Total estimated output, $150,000. This creek is in the Indian River division and is a branch of Sulphur Creek. It heads up in the same hills where Bonanza and El Dorado have their source; though on the other side of the divide. The creek is scarcely out of the prospecting period and has few large dumps, although shafts are being sunk at near intervals over ten miles of its length. There are two Discovery locations four and a half miles apart, and some confusion in locating between these has resulted. The following are the largest dumps on the creek:

No. 15. Below Upper Discovery two men working; five holes to bedrock; high pan $14; located pay streak 100 feet; took out $500 in four hours, from fifty-seven buckets; $20,000.

No. 1 above Upper Discovery. Joe Beck. Two men working; took $1,000 out of prospect hole; located pay streak 100 feet wide; $15,000.

No. 1 below Upper. Von der Heid and Bowman. Two men working; three holes to bedrock; $5,000.

No. 6 below. C. W. Hall, F. E. O'Brien. Three men working; two holes get $3 to $30; clean up $10,000.

No. 9 below. Thompson & Co. Two men working; $5,000.

No. 29. Joe Beck and John Hagerman. Two men working; $5,000.

No. 31. Ernest Alexander, Louis Pond. Four men working; high pan $36; series of twelve pans, $12 to the pan; another series of five pans, total $87.50; $20,000.

No. 31A (50-foot fraction). Two men working; $5,000.

No. 34 (disputed claim). A. Donnelly and Olof Helgestad. Two men working; two shafts to bedrock; $5,000.

No. 35. John Brennan. Two men working; two holes down; $5,000.

No. 2 below Lower Discovery. Antone Bozatto, Eugene Vogel. Two men working; four holes to bedrock; high pan 1 ounce; $15,000.

Other prospect holes and small dumps on the creek will yield about $15,000.

SULPHUR CREEK.

Total estimate of the yield, $150,000.

This creek is the main creek of which Dominion Creek is a branch. It empties into Indian River. High muck banks may cause creek to be backward in development; prospecting is being done over a large portion of the creek with most encouraging results. From Discovery to 101 below good pay has been found. There are on this creek one or two large dumps.

No. 38, above Discovery. Charles Palmer, Dr. George Smith. Several $50 pans; 10 feet of pay dirt, averaging $9 to the bucket; $90,000.

No. 4. McBride and Crowley. Nos. 5 and 6 Beckett and Foote. No. 28, King & Co. No. 48. John King, No. 30. S. C. Barrington. All are making good pay, and will yield a total of $50,000; other claims will yield $10,000 more.

EL DORADO CREEK.

Total output, estimated, $10,727,000.

El Dorado Creek—First location, fall of 1896; 58 claims staked. Pay runs across creek, 80 to 150 feet in width.

No. 46. Owned by James Quinn, John Claffey and William Haas, is the highest claim worked. Three men are employed there, four holes sunk to bedrock; high pan $11; largest nugget $155; clean up $35,000.

No. 45. John Hartwell, John Ashby, Webb Lumpkin and John Janofsky. Two men working; 3 holes to bedrock; high pan $20; will clean up $25,000.

No. 44. Same owners. Prospected all winter; only recently found pay; will clean up $20,000.

No. 43. George Bunt, Norman Woodworth. Three lays let, but ill-success in finding pay; $10,000.

No. 42. T. C. Healy. Six men working; will clean up $50,000.

No. 41. Alec McDonald. Pat Gavin and Geo. Byrnes. Nine men working; but seven gave up lays, two only remaining; these struck pay February 22; $15,000.

No. 40. Same owners. Two lays let late in the year; $12,000.

No. 39A (fraction of 85 feet). Kirkpatrick and Harper and Ladue. Two men working; four holes to bedrock; $25,000.

No. 39. Same owners. Two lays let; 10 holes down; 5 men working; $80,000.

No. 38. Barnes & Matlock. Claim prospected; very rich pay located; claim not being worked this winter.

No. 37A (400 feet fraction). Robert Emboldt and George Reynolds. 13 men working; 5 holes down; will clean up $150,000; nugget found, $91.25.

No. 37. Alec McDonald, S. J. Stiles. Two men on lay; four others on wages; have been working but a short time; will clean up $60,000.

No. 36. Same owners. Claims opened last year; pay streak located; two men on lay; will take out $300,000.

No. 35. Mrs. J. J. Healy, Fritz Kloke, E. E. Gay, Charles Turgeon, Peter King. Eight men working; have drifted from the surface and hauled dirt out by means of dogs; $150,000.

No. 34. Alec McDonald, John Nelson, Harry Smith, Densmore, et al. Three men on lay; $50,000.

No. 33A. Two men working; $30,000.

No. 33. Jenkins, Regan and Peterson. Ten men; 6 holes to bedrock; wide pay streak located; $250,000.

No. 32. Henry Anderson, Charlie Worden. Little work done; $25,000.

No. 31. William C. Leak and O. W. Ashby. Six men working; $200,000.

No. 30A. James Tweed. Two men working; sluiced out last summer; will clean up for winter's work $50,000; this is a fraction of 55 feet.

No. 30. McDonald and Chappell. One corner of claim being worked; balance summer digging, $100,000.

No. 29. Charlie Anderson. Twelve men on one lay, and 3 men on wages; $250,000.

No. 28. Amboldt, Gage, Fred Hutchison. Fourteen men; nine shafts; $250,000.

No. 27. Alec McDonald, Joe Barrett. Eight men working; four shafts; 150 feet is being worked for Barrett; McDonald has eighteen men employed, and two lays are being worked. This is the claim from which McDonald panned $11,000 out of four pockets, taken off the bedrock; $600,000.

No. 26. Stanley and Worden. Twenty men employed; $300,000.

No. 25 and No. 24. Twenty men working; $500,000.

No. 23. Lou Ellis and Frank Belcher. Eight men working; $100,000.

No. 22. Alec and Duncan McDonald. Four lays; will work out this winter; sixteen men employed on wages; $300,000.

No. 21. J. J. Healy and Joe Barrett. Ten men working 150-foot pay streak; regular pans run $10 to $20; $300,000.

No. 20. Healy & Barrett. Prospecting; only one hole to bedrock; $3,000.

No. 19. Dorey, McGee & Son. Ten men working; $60,000.

No. 18. Skiff Mitchell, John Lynn, Louis Sloss, Densmore Wilson & Co. Sixteen men working; $300,000.

No. 17. James Hall, N. Picket. Two lays; fourteen men working; $300,000.

No. 16. Thomas Lippy. Sixteen men working; $300,000.

No. 14 and No. 15. James McNamee, William Scouse, William Young and Thomas Flack. Let out in ten lays; forty men employed; $1,000,000.

No. 13. William Leggett & Co. Thirty men working; $230 taken in one pan, $1,100 in one bucket. Leggett bought this claim last year for $45,000; paid $5,000 cash and took the balance out of the ground in six weeks; will clean up $650,000.

No. 12. Louis Langlois, George Ellis, Mrs. Healy. Eight men at work; will yield $200,000.

No. 11. Fred Bruceth and Blake. Eighteen men at work; $450,000.

No. 10. John Erickson. Sixteen men; two shafts; $350,000.

No. 9. George D. Mars. Sixteen men working; $350,000.

No. 8. James McNamee and Charles Lamb. Eighteen men; entire claim will be worked out this year; $400,000.

No. 7. Fred Hutchison and Louis Empkins. Twelve men working six shafts; $300,000.

Nos. 6, 5 and 4. Antone & Berry's claims. Forty men working; $1 000,000.

No. 4A (133 foot fraction). Thomas Pelky. All let out on lays; $150,000.

No. 3. Knutz Halstead, Fred Bruseth. Sixteen men working; $200,000.

No. 2. Frank Phiscator. Eighteen men working; $250,000.

No. 1. Skiff Mitchell, Wilson, Newman and Mizner. Not working; summer digging.

Fraction of 180 feet below No. 1. Leonard & Elwell. Four men on two lays; seven men on wages; partly summer diggings; $250,000.

GAY GULCH.

Total estimated yield, $330,000.

Gay Gulch comes into El Dorado Creek at No. 36. The claim at the mouth is very rich, its estimated yield being $300,000. It is owned by Chapell, Gay, King and Gray.

LAST CHANCE CREEK.

Total estimated output, $100,000. Last Chance Creek is a tributary of Hunker Creek. It is four or four and a half miles; Magee No. 26 and Lettenan and Fontane Nos. 4, 5 and 6 have big dumps of good dirt that have panned from 50c. to $20.

GOLD BOTTOM.

Total estimated output, $60,000. Gold Bottom is also a tributary of Hunker Creek, coming in at and below Discovery on the latter creek.

No. 1. Chism, Nelson & Monroe; No. 2, Louis Meyer and No. 11, John Duzel, are working thirteen men and have quite large dumps.

POINTS FOR KLONDIKERS.

The following are the results of some hard-won experiences:

On the road to the gold diggings, don't waste a single ounce of anything, even if you don't like it. Put it away, and it will come handy when you do like it.

If it is ever necessary to cache a load of provisions, put all articles next to the ground which would be most affected by heat, providing at the same time that dampness will not affect their food properties to any great extent. After piling your stuff, load it over carefully with heavy rocks. Take your compass bearings, and also note in your pocketbook some land marks near by, and also the direction in which they look from your cache—i. e., make your cache, if possible, come between exactly north and south of two given prominent marks. In this way, even though covered by snow, you can locate "your existence." Don't forget that it is so.

Shoot a dog, if you have to, behind the base of the skull, a horse between the ears, ranging downward. Press the trigger of your rifle; don't pull it; don't catch hold of the barrel when thirty degrees below is registered. Watch out for getting snow in your barrel. If you do, don't shoot it out.

A little dry grass or hay in the inside of your mitts, next your hands, will promote great heat, especially when it gets damp from the moisture of your hands. After the mitts are removed from the hands, remove the hay from the mitts and dry it. Failing that, throw it away.

If by any chance you are traveling across a plain (no trail) and a fog comes up, or a blinding snow storm, either of which will prevent your taking your bearings, camp and don't move for anyone until all is clear again.

Keep all your drawstrings on clothing in good repair. Don't forget to use your goggles when the sun is bright on snow. A fellow is often tempted to leave them off. Don't you do it.

If you build a sledge for extreme cold, don't use steel runners. Use wooden, and freeze water on same before starting out. Repeat the process, if it begins to drag and screech.

If you cannot finish your rations for one day, don't put back any part, but put into your personal canvas outfit bag; you will need it later on.

Take plenty of tow for packing possible cracks in your boat; also two pounds of good putty, some canvas and, if possible, a small can of tar or white lead.

Establish camp rules, especially regarding the food. Allot rations; those while idle should be less than when at work, and also pro rata during heat and cold.

Keep your furs in good repair. One little slit may cause you untold agony during a march in a heavy storm. You can not tell when such will be the case.

Travel as much on clear ice towards your goal as possible in the spring. Don't try to pull sledges over snow, especially if soft or crusty.

Be sure, during the winter, to watch your foot gear carefully. Change wet stockings before they freeze, or you may lose a toe or foot.

In building a sledge use lashing entirely. Bolts and screws rack a sledge to pieces in rough going, while lashing will "give."

Keep the hood of your kooletah back from your head, if not too cold, and allow the moisture from your body to escape that way.

When your nose is bitterly cold, stuff with fur, cotton, wool or anything—both nostrils. The cold will cease.

Don't try to carry more than forty pounds of stuff over that pass, the first day, anyway.

If your furs get wet, dry them in a medium temperature. Don't hold them near a fire.

No man can continuously drag more than his own weight. Remember that this is a fact.

In cases of extreme cold at toes and heel, wrap a piece of fur over each extremity.

Keep your sleeping bag clean. If it becomes inhabited, freeze the inhabitants out.

Remember success follows economy and persistency on an expedition like yours.

White snow over a crevasse, if hard, is safe. Yellow or dirt color, never.

Don't eat snow or ice. Go thirsty until you can melt it.

Shoot a deer behind the left shoulder or in the head.

Choose your bunk as far from tent door as possible.

Keep a fire-hole open near your camp.

TOWING PROVISIONS UP DYEA RIVER.—Twelve hundred pounds are here loaded upon a flat-bottomed boat, which is being pulled and pushed upstream to the head of canoe navigation, about six miles north of Dyea. It exhibits another method of moving supplies.

OUTFIT FOR A MAN.

The following is a list of everything needful for a complete outfit for one man for one year as compiled by MacDougal & Southwick, Seattle, Wash. Miners are advised to secure everything of the very best quality.

CLOTHING.

1 Slicker Lined Canvas Coat (best), each	$3 00 to $3 50
2 Blanket Lined Overalls, pair	2 50
2 Suits California Flannel Underwear (best grade), suit	4 00
1 Danco—Waterproof and Windproof	2 00
1 pair Wool Gloves	50 to 75
2 suits Mackinaw Underwear, full 24 oz., warranted waterproof and steam shrunk, per suit	3 00
2 Suits Light Weight Underwear, each	$1 00 and 2 00
2 Heavy California Overshirts, each	$2 00 and 2 50
2 Cotton Overshirts, each	50 to 1 00
1 Mackinaw Coat, full 36 oz	4 50
1 pair Mackinaw Pants, full 36 oz., pair	4 00
1 pair Corduroy Pants, pair	$3 00 to 4 00
3 pair Overalls, pair	50
6 pair Heavy Wool Socks, pair	35 to 50
2 pair German Socks, pair	$1 00 to 1 50
6 pair Cotton Socks, pair	25
2 pair California Blankets, pair	$8 00 to 10 00
3 pair Wool Mitts, pair	35 to 75
2 pair Wool Lined Leather Mitts, pair	$1 00 to 1 50
1 Heavy Cap	1 00
1 Wide Brim Hat	$2 00 and 3 00
2 Sweaters, each	$2 00 to 4 00
6 Towels, each	25 to 50
1 pair Heavy Suspenders	35 to 50
6 Bandanna Handkerchiefs, each	10 to 15
Book Pins	10
1 paper Assorted Needles	04
2 papers Safety Pins	14
1 dozen Assorted Darning Needles	05
1 paper Coarse Needles	04
1 skein of Yarn	15
1 spool Linen Thread, Black	10
1 spool Linen Thread, White	10
2 spools Black Cotton Thread	08
2 spools White Cotton Thread	08
1 bolt Mosquito Net	40
2 dozen Metal Pants Buttons	05
2 dozen White Bone Buttons	05
1 Canvas Cover, 7x9, 10 oz. Duck	2 25
1 Sleeping Bag, including Pillow	15 00

112 pounds.

FOOTWEAR.

2 pair Goodyear's Gold Seal Rubber Hip Boots, pair	$6 50
2 pair Miners' Shoes, pair	$3 00 to 5 00
1 pair Wisconsin Loggers	1 25
1 pair Huron Rubbers	1 25

35 pounds.

PROVISIONS.

Weight—Lbs.		Price.
400	Flour, per bbl	$4 25 to $4 75
20	Corn Meal, Yellow or White, per lb	1½ to 01¾
36	Rolled Oats, per lb	2½ to 03
25	Pilot Bread (Hard Tack Crackers) per lb	3 to 03½
10	Baking Powder, (Price's) per lb	30 to 45

		Price.		
2	Yeast Cakes, 12 boxes, 7 cakes in box, per dozen boxes			$0 50
3	Baking Soda, per lb			05
50	Rice, per lb	$0 05	to	06
100	Beans, per lb	1¼	to	02½
25	Split Peas, per lb			05
6	Erbst Wurst, Evaporated (Pea Sausage), 12 packages, per package			20
8¼	Compressed Soups in packages, 6 to 8 plates of soup in each package, per dozen			1 25
10	Evaporated Soup Vegetables, per lb	25	to	40
½	Bouillon Capsules, 2 dozen, per dozen			50
25	Evaporated Potatoes, per lb			15
10	Evaporated Onions, per lb	30	to	60
1½	Beef Extract, ½ doz. 4 oz., per doz	5 50	to	7 75
25	Evaporated Apples, per lb	06	to	10
25	Evaporated Peaches, per lb	06	to	10
25	Evaporated Apricots, per lb	06	to	10
10	Dried Raisins, per lb	06	to	10
75	Granulated Sugar, per lb			05½
⅛	Saccharine Tablets, 500 tablets in bottle, each tablet sweetens cup of tea or coffee, per bottle			1 25
150	Breakfast Bacon (very best quality), per lb	11½	to	12½
	Bacon Backs, per lb			10
30	Dried Beef, per lb			18
25	Pork (Dry Salt), per lb	07	to	07½
25	Roast Coffee, ground, in tin cans, per lb	15	to	40
10	Tea, per lb	25	to	65
5	Cocoa, in ½-lb. tins, per lb	50	to	90
5	Chocolate, per lb	20	to	25
26	Condensed Milk (2 doz. cans), per doz	95	to	1 25
20	Creamery Butter, in tin cans hermetically sealed, per lb.	25	to	28
20	Table Salt, per lb			¾
1	Ground Pepper, best and strictly pure, per lb			25
½	Ground Mustard, per ½ lb			15
½	Ginger, per ½ lb			20
1	Cinnamon, per lb			45
1¼	Jamaica Ginger, 2 4-oz. bottles, per bottle			20
6	Evaporated Vinegar, 1 qt., per bottle			80
1	Citric Acid, per lb			60
6½	Matches, 1 tin, 24 packages, per tin			60
	Large tins, 60 packages (15 lbs.), per tin			1 00
16	Candles, 1 box containing 120 Candles, per box	1 30	to	1 75
5	Laundry Soap, per lb			05
2	Toilet Soap, Tar, 5 cakes, per cake			05
1249				

HARDWARE AND SUNDRIES.

This list includes everything needful, and if more than one person is included in the party the list will be greatly reduced for the reason that a great many of the tools are taken for boat building, and many of the other items, such as stoves, cooking utensils, carpenters' tools, etc., can be used in common.

Weight—Lbs.		Price.		
2	1 Gold Pan, each			$0 30
7	2 Galvanized Pails, each			15
	1 Whetstone, each	$0 05	to	10
30	1 Sled	4 50	to	5 00
7½	1 Pick and Handle	1 25	to	1 50
1½	1 Prospector's Pick, each			85
3	1 Hatchet	50	to	75
5	1 Whip Saw, 4½ feet complete, with box and tiller	3 25	to	4 50
3½	1 pair Scissors	25	to	1 00
	Fish Lines and Hooks	25	to	50
	1 Gold Scale	1 25	to	3 50
	1 Chalk Line, each			05

	1 Measuring Tape, 50 or 100 feet (patent)	$0 35 to $0	60
	1 Money Belt	50 to 1	00
3½	1 Cartridge Belt	50 to	75
	1 Gold Dust Bag (double buckskin)	50 to	75
	1 pair Snow Glasses	25 to	50
	1 Pipe	15 to	50
8	Caulking Iron	40 to	50
	1 One Man Saw, 4 and 4½ feet long	2 00 to 2	75
1½	1 Hand Saw	65 to 1	00
5	1 Shovel	60 to 1	35
20	20 lbs. of Nails, per lb		03½
¼	½ dozen Assorted Files	40 to	60
5	1 Handled Ax	75 to 1	25
1¼	1 Drawing Knife	65 to	75
4½	1 Jack Plane	60 to	75
3	1 Brace and 3 Bits, complete	1 00 to 1	35
1	3 Chisels, assorted, for 3	75 to 1	00
	1 Butcher Knife	15 to	35
	1 Hunting Knife	75 to 1	75
1½	1 Pocket Knife	50 to 1	50
	1 Compass	25 to 1	75
	1 Set Awls and Tools	35 to	75
	1 Scabbard		25
10	100 feet of ½ or ⅝-inch Rope, per lb		08½
6	1 Medicine Case	3 50 to 5	00
10	10 lbs. of Pitch, per lb		05
15	15 lbs. of Oakum, per lb		10
	Knives and Forks, 1 each, for 2 pieces		10
	Table and Teaspoons, 3 each, for ½ doz. assorted		15
	1 Large Spoon (Granite), each		12
5	1 Bread Pan (patent)	25 to	30
	2 Granite Cups, each		12
	3 Granite Plates, each		12
	1 Coffee Pot (Galvanized), each	30 to	50
1½	1 Fry Pan, each	15 to	25
32	1 Stove, from	3 50 to 6	00
4	3 Granite Buckets, for nest of 3	1 00 to 1	10
18	1 Dutch Oven	90 to 1	50
225			

Weight and Approximate Cost of an Outfit.

	Weight.	Cost.	
Clothing	112 lbs.		$75 00
Groceries	1249 "	$75 00 to	90 00
Footwear	35 "		25 00
Hardware	225 "		40 00

OUTFIT FOR A WOMAN.

Here is what a woman who has roughed it on the Klondike says a woman actually needs in the way of an outfit—presupposing, of course, that she goes the only way that a woman should go—with a man who takes the necessary camping, housekeeping and food outfit. The following she should take with her: One medicine case filled on the advice of a good physician. Two pairs of extra heavy all-wool blankets. One small pillow. One fur robe. One warm shawl. One fur coat, easy fitting. Three warm woolen dresses, with comfortable bodices and skirts of knee-length—flannel-lined preferable. Three pairs of knickers or bloomers to match the dresses. Three suits of heavy all-wool underwear. Three warm flannel nightdresses. Four pairs of knitted woolen stockings. One pair of rubber boots. Three gingham aprons that reach from neck to knees. Small roll of flannel

for insoles, wrapping the feet and bandages. A sewing kit. Such toilet articles as are absolutely necessary, including some skin unguent to protect the face from the icy cold. Two light blouses or shirt-waists for summer wear. One oilskin blanket to wrap her effects in.

The following articles should be secured at St. Michael's:

One fur cap, two pairs of fur gloves, two pairs of fur seal moccasins, two pairs of mucluc—wet weather moccasins. She wears what she pleases en route to St. Michael's, and when she makes her start for the diggings she lays aside her civilized traveling garb, including shoes and stays, until she comes out. Instead of carrying the fur robe, fur coat and rubber boots along, she can get them on entering Alaska.

PROCESS OF PLACER MINING.

In view of the keen attention manifested by the general public in regard to the recent marvelous discoveries of gold in the Klondike region, the following description of the process of placer mining, taken from an official report of William Ogilvie, a Canadian government surveyor, may be of interest. Mr. Ogilvie has spent much time in the Yukon country and this extract is taken from his report for last year:

"The process of placer mining is about as follows: After clearing all the coarse gravel and stones off a patch of ground, the miner lifts a little of the firmer gravel or sand in his pan, which is a broad shallow dish, made of strong sheet iron; he then puts in water enough to fill the pan and gives it a few rapid whirls and shakes; this tends to bring the gold to the bottom on account of its greater specific gravity. The dish is then shaken and held in such a way that the gravel and sand are gradually washed out, care being taken as the process nears completion to avoid letting out the finer and heavier parts that have settled to the bottom. Finally all that is left in the pan is whatever gold that may have been in the dish, and some black sand which invariably accompanies it. This black sand is nothing but pulverized magnetic iron ore.

"Should the gold thus found be fine, the contents of the pan are thrown into a barrel containing water and a pound or two of mercury. As soon as the gold comes in contact with the mercury it combines and forms an amalgam. This process is continued until enough amalgam has been formed to pay for 'roasting' or 'firing.' It is then squeezed through a buckskin bag, all the mercury that comes through the bag being put back into the barrel to serve again, and what remains in the bag is placed in a retort, if the miner has one, or if not, on a shovel, and heated until nearly all the mercury is evaporized. The gold then remains in a lump with some mercury still held in combination with it. This is called the 'pan' or 'hand' method, and is never, on account of its slowness and laboriousness, continued for any length of time when it is possible to procure a 'rocker,' or to make and work sluices.

A MORE ELABORATE METHOD.

"A rocker is simply about three feet long and two wide, made with a heavy sheet iron bottom, which is punched full of quarter-inch holes. The other part of the box is fitted with an incline about midway in

its depth, which is six or eight inches lower at its lower end than at its upper. Over this is placed a piece of heavy woolen blanket. The whole is then mounted on two rockers, much resembling those of an ordinary cradle, and when in use they are placed on two blocks of wood so that the whole may be readily rocked.

"After the miner has selected his claim he looks for the most convenient place to set up his 'rocker,' which must be near a good supply of water.

"Then he proceeds to clear away all the stones and coarse gravel, gathering the finer gravel and sand in a heap near the 'rocker.' The shallow box on top is filled with this, and with one hand the miner rocks it, while with the other hand he ladles in the water. The finer matter with the gold falls through the holes onto the blanket, which checks its progress and holds the fine particles of gold, while the sand and other matter pass over it to the bottom of the box, which is sloped so that what comes through is washed downward and finally out of the box.

"Across the bottom of the box are fixed thin slats, behind which some mercury is placed to catch any particles of gold that may escape the blanket. If the gold is nuggety, the large nuggets are found in the upper box, their weight detaining them until all the lighter stuff has passed through, and the smaller ones are held by a deeper slat at the outward end of the bottom of the box. The piece of blanket is at intervals taken out and rinsed into a barrel if the gold is fine, mercury being placed at the bottom of the barrel.

SLUICING FOR GOLD.

"Sluicing is always employed when possible. It requires a good supply of water, with sufficient head or fall. The process is as follows: Planks are procured and formed into a box of suitable width and depth. Slats are fixed across the bottom of the box at suitable intervals, or shallow holes are bored in the bottom in such order that no particle could run along the bottom in a straight line and escape running over a hole. Several of these boxes are then set up with a considerable slope, and are fitted into one another at the ends, like a stovepipe. A stream of water is now directed into the upper end of the highest box. The gravel having been collected, as in the case of the rocker, it is shoveled into the upper box, and is washed downward by the strong current of water. The gold is detained by its weight, and is held by the slats or in the holes mentioned; if it is fine, mercury is placed behind the slats or in these holes to catch it.

"In this way about three times as much dirt can be washed as by the rocker, and consequently three times as much gold can be secured in a given time.

"A great many of the miners spend their time in the summer prospecting, and in the winter resort to what is called 'burning.' They make fires on the surface, thus thawing the ground until the bed-rock is reached. The pay dirt is brought to the surface and heaped in a pile until spring, when water can be obtained. The sluice boxes are then set up and the dirt is washed out, thus enabling the miner to work advantageously and profitably the year round. This method has been found very satisfactory in places where the pay streak is at

any great depth from the surface. In this way the complaint is overcome which has so commonly been advanced by the miners and others that in the Yukon several months of the year are lost in idleness. Winter usually sets in very soon after the middle of September and continues until the beginning of June. The mercury frequently falls to 60 degrees below zero, but in the interior there is so little humidity in the atmosphere that the cold is more easily endured than on the coast. In the absence of thermometers, miners, it is said, leave their mercury out all night and when they find it frozen solid in the morning they conclude that it is too cold to work. The temperature runs to great extremes in summer, as well as in winter, it being quite a common thing for the thermometer to register 100 degrees in the shade."

ALASKA MINING LAWS.

The Act of Congress of May 17, 1884, providing a civil government for Alaska, provides that: "The laws of the United States relating to mining claims and the rights incident thereto, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be in full force and effect in said district." The further mining laws applicable are as follows:

United States Revised Statutes, Sec. 2318. In all cases lands valuable for minerals shall be reserved from sale, except as otherwise expressly directed by law.

Sec. 2319. All valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and purchase, and the lands in which they are found to occupation and purchase, by citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such, under regulations prescribed by law, and according to the local customs or rules of miners in the several mining districts, so far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

Sec. 2320. Mining claims upon veins or lodes or quartz or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable deposits heretofore located, shall be governed as to length along the vein or lode by the customs, regulations and laws in force at the date of location. A mining claim located after the tenth of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, whether located by one or more persons, may equal but shall not exceed, one thousand five hundred feet in length along the vein or lode; but no location of a mining claim shall be made until the discovery of the vein or lode within the limits of the claim located. No claim shall extend more than three hundred feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, nor shall any claim be limited by any mining regulation to less than twenty-five feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, except where adverse rights existing on the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, render such limitation necessary. The end lines of each claim shall be parallel to each other.

Sec. 2322. The locators of all mining locations heretofore made or which shall hereafter be made, on any mineral vein, lode, or ledge, situated on the public domain, their heirs and assigns, where no adverse claim exists on the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, so long as they comply with the laws of the United

States, and with State, territorial, and local regulations not in conflict with the laws of the United States governing their possessory title, shall have the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface included within the lines of their locations, and of all veins, lodes, or ledges, throughout their entire depth, and the top of apex which lies inside of such surface lines extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes or ledges may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downward as to extend outside the vertical outside lines of such surface locations. But their right of possession to such outside parts of such veins or ledges shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward as above described through the end lines of their locations, so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of such veins or ledges. And nothing in this section shall authorize the locator or possessor of a vein or lode which extends in its downward course beyond the vertical lines of his claim to enter upon the surface of a claim owned or possessed by another.

Sec. 2324. The miners of each mining district shall make regulations not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or with the laws of the state or territory in which the district is situated, governing the location, manner of recording, amount of work necessary to hold possession of a mining claim, subject to the following requirements: The location must be distinctly marked on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced. All records of mining claims hereafter made shall contain the name or names of the locators, the date of the location and such description of the claim or claims located by reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim. On each claim located after the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than one hundred dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvement made during each year. On all claims located prior to the tenth of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, ten dollars' worth of labor shall be performed, or improvements made by the tenth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and each year thereafter for each one hundred feet along the vein until a patent has been issued therefor; but where such claims are held in common, such expenditure may be made upon any one claim; and upon failure to comply with these conditions, the claim or mine upon which such failure occurred shall be opened to relocation in the same manner as if no location of the same had ever been made: Provided, that the original locators, their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, have not resumed work upon the claim after failure and before such location. Upon the failure of anyone of several co-owners who have performed the labor, or made the improvements may, at the expiration of the year, give such delinquent co-owner personal notice in writing or notice by publication in the newspaper published nearest the claim, for at least once a week for ninety days, and if at the expiration of ninety days after such notice in writing, or by publication, such delinquent should fail or refuse to contribute his proportion of the expenditure required by this section, his interest in the claim shall become the property of his co-owners, who have made the expenditures.

La Roche, Photo, Seattle, Wash.

ICE BELOW DAWSON CITY.—The Yukon, which discharges a third more water than the Mississippi, was struggling to throw off its wintry coat of ice. The Yukon river crosses Alaska from East to West. It can be navigated with river steamer for 2,300 miles.

Sec. 2336. Where two or more veins intersect or cross each other, priority of title shall govern, and such prior location shall be entitled to all ore or mineral contained within the space of intersection; but the subsequent location shall have the right of way through the space of intersection for the purposes of the convenient working of the mine. And where two or more veins unite, the oldest, or prior location shall take the vein below the point of union, including the space of intersection.

Sec. 2335. A patent for any land claimed and located for valuable deposits may be obtained in the following manner: Any person, association or corporation authorized to locate a claim under this chapter, having claimed and located a piece of land for such purposes, who has, or have, complied with the terms of this chapter, may file in the proper land office an application for a patent, under oath, showing such compliance, together with a plat and field notes of the claim or claims in common, made by, or under the direction of the United States Surveyor-General, showing accurately the boundaries of the claim or claims, which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of such application for a patent in a conspicuous place on the land embraced in such plat previous to the filing of the application for a patent and shall file an affidavit of at least two persons that such notice has been duly posited, and shall file a copy of such notice in such land office, and shall thereupon be entitled to a patent for the land, in the manner following: The register of the land office, upon the filing of such application, plat, field notes, notices, and affidavits, shall publish a notice that such application has been made, for the period of sixty days in a newspaper to be by him designated as published nearest to such claim; and he shall also post such notice in his office for the same period. The claimant at the time of filing this application, or at any time thereafter, within sixty days of publication, shall file with the register a certificate of the United States surveyor-general that five hundred dollars' worth of labor has been expended on improvements made upon the claim by himself or grantors; that the plat is correct, with such further description by such reference to natural objects or permanent monuments as shall identify the claim and furnish an accurate description, to be incorporated in the patent. At the expiration of the sixty days of publication the claimant shall file his affidavit showing that the plat and notice have been posted in a conspicuous place on the claim during such period of publication. If no adverse claim shall have been filed with the register and the receiver of the proper land office at the expiration of the sixty days of publication, it shall be assumed that the applicant is entitled to a patent, upon the payment to the proper officer of five dollars per acre, and that no adverse claim exists; and that thereafter no objections from third parties to the issuance of a patent shall be heard, except it be shown that the applicant has failed to comply with the terms of this chapter.

Sec. 2327. The description of vein or lode claims, upon surveyed lands, shall designate the location of the claim with reference to the lines of the public surveys, but need not conform therewith; but where a patent shall be issued for claims upon unsurveyed lands, the

surveyor-general, in extending the surveys shall adjust the same to the boundaries of such patented claims, according to the plat or description thereof, but so as in no case to interfere with or change the location of any such patented claim.

Act of Congress of January 22, 1880.—An act to amend sections twenty-three hundred and twenty-four and twenty-three hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes of the United States concerning mineral lands.

Be it enacted, etc., That section twenty-three hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by adding hereto the following words: "Provided, That where the claimant for a patent is not a resident of or in the land district wherein the vein, lode, ledge or deposit sought to be patented is located, the application for patent and the affidavits required to be made in this section by the claimant for such patent may be made by his, her, or its authorized agent where said agent is conversant with the facts sought to be established by said affidavits; and provided, That this section shall apply to all applications now pending for patents to mineral lands."

Sec. 2. That section twenty-three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by adding thereto the following words: "Provided, That the period in which the work required to be done annually on all unpatented mineral claims shall commence on the first day of January succeeding the date of location of such claim, and this section shall apply to all claims located since the tenth of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two."

Act of Congress of February 11, 1875.—An act to amend section two thousand three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes, relating to the development of the mining resources of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That section two thousand three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby amended to that where a person or company has, or may run a tunnel for the purpose of developing a lode, or lodes, owned by said person or company, the money so expended in said tunnel shall be taken and considered as expended on said lode or lodes in order to hold the same as required by said act. (See page 43.)

United States Law.—Sec. 2322. Where a tunnel is run for the development of a vein or lode, or for the discovery of mines, the owners of such tunnels shall have the right of possession of all veins or lodes within three thousand feet from the face of such tunnel on the line thereof, not previously known to exist, discovered in such tunnel, to the same extent as if discovered from the surface; and such locations on the line of such tunnel of veins or lodes not appearing on the surface, made by other parties after the commencement of the tunnel, and while the same is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence, shall be invalid; but failure to prosecute the work on the tunnel for six months shall be considered as an abandonment of the right to all undiscovered veins on the line of such tunnel.

PLACER CLAIMS.

Sec. 2329. Claims usually called "placers," including all forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz, or other rock in place, shall be subject to entry and patent, under like circumstances and conditions, and upon similar proceedings, as are provided for vein or lode claims; but where the lands have been previously surveyed by the United States, the entry in its exterior limits shall conform to the legal subdivisions of the public lands.

United States Law.—Sec. 2330. Legal subdivisions of forty acres may be subdivided into ten-acre tracts; and two or more persons, or associations of persons, having contiguous claims of any size, although such claims may be less than ten acres each, may take joint entry thereof; but no location of a placer claim, made after the ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall exceed one hundred and sixty acres for any person, or association of persons, which location shall conform to the United States surveys; and nothing in this section contained shall defeat or impair any bona fide pre-emption or homestead claims upon agricultural lands, or authorize the sale of improvements of any bona fide settler to any purchaser.

Sec. 2331. Where placer-claims are upon surveyed lands, and conform to legal subdivisions, no further survey or plat shall be required, and all placer-mining claims located after the tenth of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall conform as near as practicable with the United States system of public lands surveys, and no such location shall include more than twenty acres for each individual claimant; but where placer-claims cannot be conformed to legal subdivisions, survey and plat shall be made as on unsurveyed lands; and where by the segregation of mineral lands in any legal subdivisions a quantity of agricultural land less than forty acres remains, such fractional portions of agricultural lands may be entered by any party qualified by law, for homestead or pre-emption purposes.

PLACER CLAIMS CONTAINING LODES.

United States Law.—Sec. 2333. Where the same person, association or corporation is in possession of a placer-claim, and also a vein or lode included within the boundaries thereof, application shall be made for a patent for the placer claim, with the statement that it includes such vein or lode, and in such case a patent shall issue for a placer-claim, subject to the provisions of this chapter, including such vein or lode, upon the payment of five dollars per acre for such vein or lode claim, and twenty-five feet of surface on each side thereof. The remainder of the placer-claim, or any placer-claim not embracing any vein or lode claim, shall be paid at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, together with all costs of proceedings; and where a vein or lode, such as is described in section twenty-three hundred and twenty, is known to exist within the boundaries of a placer-claim, an application for a patent for such placer-claim which does not include an application for the vein or lode claim shall be construed as a conclusive declaration that the claimant of the placer-claim has no right of possession of the vein or lode claim; but where the existence of a vein or lode in a placer-claim is not known, a patent for

the placer-claim shall convey all valuable mineral and other deposits within the boundaries thereof.

United States Law.—Sec. 2332. Where such person, or association, they and their grantors have held and worked their claims for a period equal to the time prescribed by the statute of limitations for mining claims of the State or Territory where the same may be situated, evidence of such possession and the working of the claims for such period shall be sufficient to establish a right to a patent thereto under this chapter, in the absence of any adverse claim; but nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to impair any lien which may have attached in any way whatever to any mining claim or property thereto attached prior to the issuance of a patent.

United States Law.—Sec. 2321. Proof of citizenship, under this chapter, may consist, in the case of an individual, of his own affidavit thereof; in the case of an association of persons unincorporated, of the affidavit of their authorized agent, made on his own knowledge, or upon information and belief, and in the case of a corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof, by the filing of a certified copy of their charter or certificate of incorporation.

PLACER MINING REGULATIONS.

The following are the placer mining regulations which apply to the Klondike and other mining districts on the Canadian side of the line:

NATURE AND SIZE OF CLAIMS.

1. Bar diggings, a strip of land 100 feet wide at high water mark and thence extending into the river to its lowest water level.

2. The sides of a claim for bar diggings shall be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream and shall be marked by four legal posts, one at each end of the claim, at or about high water mark; also one at each end of the claim, at or about the edge of the water. One of the posts at high water mark shall be legibly marked with the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

3. Dry diggings shall be 100 feet square, and shall have placed at each of its four corners a legal post, upon one of which shall be legibly marked the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

4. Creek and river claims shall be 500 feet long measured in the direction of the general course of the stream, and shall extend in width from base to base of the hill or bench on each side, but when the hills or benches are less than 100 feet apart the claim may be 100 feet in depth. The sides of a claim shall be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream. The sides shall be marked with legal posts at or about the edge of the water and at the rear boundaries of the claim. One of the legal posts at the stream shall be legibly marked with the name of the owner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

5. Bench claims shall be 100 feet square.

6. In defining the size of claims they shall be measured horizontally, irrespective of inequalities on the surface of the ground.

7. If any person, or persons, shall discover a new mine, and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the gold commissioner, a claim for bar diggings 750 feet may be granted. A new stratum, or auriferous earth or gravel situated in a locality where the claims are abandoned shall for this purpose be deemed a new mine, although the same locality shall have been previously worked at a different level.

8. The forms of application for a grant for placer mining and the grant of the same shall be those contained in forms "H" and "I" in the schedule hereto.

9. A claim shall be recorded with the gold commissioner in whose district it is situated within three days after the location thereof, if it is located within ten miles of the commissioner's office. One extra day shall be allowed for making such a record for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof.

10. In the event of the absence of the gold commissioner from his office, entry for a claim may be granted by any person whom he may appoint to perform his duties in his absence.

11. Entry shall not be granted for a claim which has not been staked by the applicant in person in the manner specified in these regulations. An affidavit that the claim was staked out by the applicant shall be embodied in form "H" of the schedule hereto.

12. An entry fee of $15 shall be charged for the first year and an annual fee of $100 for each of the following years. This provision shall apply to locations for which entries have already been granted.

13. After the recording of a claim the removal of any post by the holder thereof, or by any person acting in his behalf for the purpose of changing the boundaries of his claim shall act as a forfeiture of the claim.

14. The entry of every holder for a grant for placer mining must be renewed and his receipt relinquished and replaced every year. The entry fee being paid each year.

15. No miner shall receive a grant for more than one mining claim in the same locality, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common upon such terms as they may arrange, provided such agreement be registered with the gold commissioner and a fee of $5 paid for each registration.

16. Any miner or miners may sell, mortgage or dispose of his or their claims, provided such disposal be registered, with a fee of $2 paid to the gold commissioner, who shall thereupon give the assignee a certificate in form "J" in the schedule hereto.

17. Every miner shall, during the continuance of his grant, have the exclusive right of entry upon his own claim for the miner-like working thereof, and the construction of a residence thereon, and shall be entitled exclusively to all the proceeds realized therefrom; but he shall have no surface rights therein, and the gold commissioner may grant to the holders of adjacent claims such right of entry thereon as may be absolutely necessary for the working of their

claims, upon such terms as may to him seem reasonable. He may also grant permits to miners to cut timber thereon for their own use, upon payment of the dues prescribed by the regulations in that behalf.

18. Every miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall, in the opinion of the gold commissioner, be necessary for the due working thereof; and shall be entitled to drain his own claim free of charge.

19. A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to occupation and entry by any person when the same shall have remained unworked on working days by the grantee thereof or by some person on his behalf for the space of seventy-two hours, unless sickness or other reasonable cause be shown to the satisfaction of the gold commissioner, or unless the grantee is absent on leave given by the gold commissioner, and the gold commissioner upon obtaining evidence satisfactory to himself that this provision is not being complied with, may cancel the entry given for claim.

20. If the land upon which a claim has been located is not the property of the crown, it will be necessary for the person who applied for entry to furnish proof that he has acquired from the owner of the land the surface rights before entry can be granted.

21. If the occupier of the lands has not received a patent therefor, the purchase money of the surface rights must be paid to the crown, and a patent of the surface rights will issue to the party who acquired the mining rights. The money so collected will either be refunded to the occupier of the land, when he is entitled to a patent therefor, or will be credited to him on account of payment for land.

22. When a party obtaining the mining rights to lands cannot make arrangements with the owner thereof for the acquisition of the surface rights, it shall be lawful for him to give notice to the owner or his agent or the occupier to appoint an arbitrator to act with another arbitrator, named by him, in order to award the amount of compensation to which the owner or occupant shall be entitled. The notice mentioned in this section shall be according to form to be obtained upon application from the gold commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie, and shall, when practicable, be served on such owner or his agent, if known, or occupant; and after reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service without success, then such notice shall be served by leaving it at, or sending it by registered letter to, the last place of abode of the owner, agent or occupant. Such notice shall be served upon the owner, or agent, within a period to be fixed by the gold commissioner before the expiration of the time limited in such notice. If the proprietor refuses or declines to appoint an arbitrator, or when, for any other reason, no arbitrator is appointed by the proprietor in the time limited therefor in the notices provided for by this section, the gold commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie shall, on being satisfied by affidavit that such notice has come to the knowledge of such owner, agent, or occupant, or that such owner, agent or occupant wilfully evades the service of such notice, or cannot be found, and that reasonable efforts have been made to effect such service, and that the notice was left at the last place of abode of such owner, agent, or occupant, appoint an arbitrator on his behalf.

23. (a) All arbitrators appointed under the authority of these regulations shall be sworn before a Justice of the Peace to the impartial discharge of the duties assigned to them, and they shall forthwith proceed to estimate the reasonable damages which the owner or occupants of such lands, according to their several interests therein, shall sustain by reason of such prospecting and mining operations.

(b) In estimating such damages, the arbitrators shall determine the value of the land irrespectively of any enhancement thereof from the existence of minerals therein.

(c) In case such arbitrators cannot agree, they may select a third arbitrator, and when the two arbitrators cannot agree upon a third arbitrator the gold commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie shall select such third arbitrator.

(d) The award of any two such arbitrators made in writing shall be final, and shall be filed with the gold commissioner for the district in which the lands lie.

If any case arise for which there is no provision made in these regulations, the provisions of the regulations governing the disposal of mineral lands other than coal lands approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 9th of November, 1889, shall apply.

FORM J.

CERTIFICATE OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF A PLACER MINING CLAIM.

No.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Agency.....189..

This is to certify that.....(B. C.) has (or have) filed an assignment in due form dated.....189.., and accompanied by a registration fee of two dollars, of the grant to..... (A. B.) of.....of the right (insert description of claim) to mine in.....for one year from.....189...

This certificate entitled the said.....(B. C.) to all the rights and privileges of the said.....(A. B.) in respect of the claim assigned; that is to say, to the exclusive right of entry upon the said claim for the miner-like working thereof and the construction of a residence thereon, and the exclusive right to all the proceeds therefrom, for the remaining portion of the year for which the said claim was granted to the said.....(A. B.) that is to say, until the.....day of.....189.., the said.....(B. C.) shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his (or their) claim and not already lawfully appropriated as shall be necessary for the due working thereof, and to drain the claim free of charge.

This grant does not convey to the said.....(B. C.) any surface rights in said claim, or any rights of ownership in the soil covered by said claim, and the said grant shall lapse and be forfeited unless the claim is continually, and in good faith, worked by the said .....(B. C.).....or his (or their) associates.

The rights hereby granted are those laid down in the Dominion Mining Regulations, and no more, and are subject to all the provisions of the said regulations, whether the same are expressed herein or not.

.....
Gold Commissioner.

FORM H.

APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR PLACER MINING CLAIM AND AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT.

I, (or we).....of.....hereby apply under the Dominion Mining Regulations, for a grant of a claim for placer mining as defined in the said regulations, in (here describe locality) .....and I (or we) solemnly swear:

1. That I (or we) have discovered therein a deposit of (here name the metal or mineral).

2. That I (or we) am (or are) to the best of my (or our) knowledge and belief, the first discoverer (or discoverers) of the said deposit; or,

3. That the said claim was previously granted to (here name the last grantee), but has remained unworked by the said grantee for not less than .....

4. That I (or we) am (or are) unaware that the land is other than vacant Dominion Land.

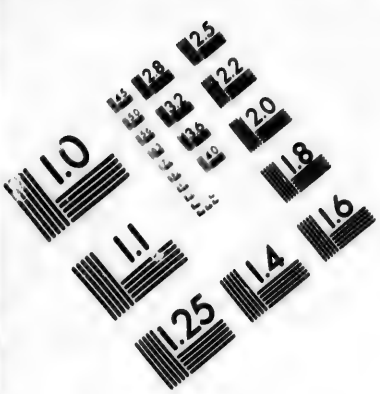
5. That I (or we) did, on the.....day of.....mark out on the ground, in accordance in every particular with the provisions of the Mining Regulations for the Yukon River and its Tributaries, the claim for which I (or we) make this application, and that in so doing I (or we) did not encroach on any other claim or mining location previously laid out by any other person.

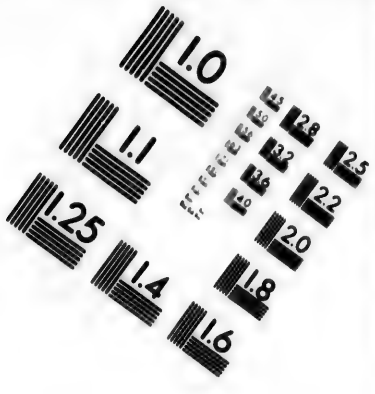
6. That the said mining claim contained, as nearly as I (or we) could measure or estimate, an area of.....square feet, and that the description (and sketch, if any) of this date hereto attached, signed by me (or us) sets (or set) forth in detail to the best of my (or our) knowledge and ability, its position, form and dimensions.

7. That I (or we) make this application in good faith, to acquire the claim for the sole purpose of mining, prosecuted by myself (or us) or by myself and associates, or by my (or our) assigns.

Sworn before me at.....this.....day of.....189..

(Signature.)
.....





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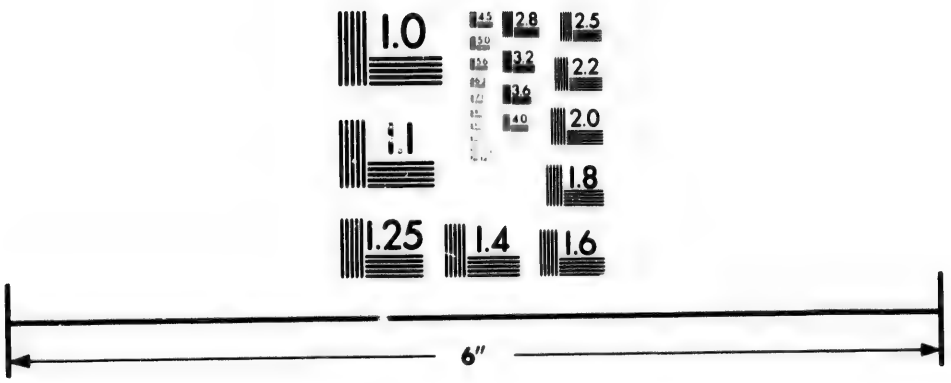

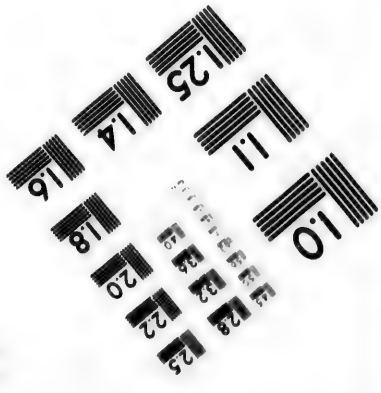

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La Roche, Photo, Seattle, Wash.

DAWSON CITY.—The town consists of 160 acres. Population about 30,000. The city came into existence after the rich Klondike strikes were made, in August, 1896. It is the center of the placer deposits of the Klondike. Steamers Healy and P. B. Weare at the landing. The gold bearing creeks are from twelve to twenty-five miles away.

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·DR· PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A PURE GRAPE
CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

★★★★★

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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only baking powder that can be shipped on long Sea Voyages with any degree of safety. It is peculiarly adapted to the Alaskan climate, not being affected by extreme changes in latitude. It will keep fresh and sweet for years. Nine-tenths of all baking powder supplied Alaska miners is Dr. Price's, and this percentage holds good in all the great mining camps throughout the world.

Put up in our portable patent screw top cans. These cans when empty are clean, and can be used for keeping sugar, tea, coffee, rice, etc., as well as for holding gold.

La Roche, Photo, Seattle, Wash.

INDIAN MERCHANTS AT TREADWELL MINES.—For ten years the people of the United States seemingly never thought of the native races of Alaska. Governor Brady states that in 1877 the cry for help went up, even from the military officers. It was responded to, feebly at first, but more earnestly and generously year by year for the past twenty years.

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La Roche, Photo, Seattle, Wash.

FORM I.

GRANT FOR PLACER CLAIM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

No..... Agency.....189..

In consideration of the payment of the fee prescribed by Clause 12 of the Mining Regulations for the Yukon River and its Tributaries by (A. B.) of ....., accompanying his (or their) application No....., dated.....189.., for a mining claim in (here insert description of locality), the Minister of the Interior hereby grants to the said (A. B.).....for the term of one year from the date hereof the exclusive right of entry upon the claim (here describe in detail the claim granted) for the miner-like working thereof and the construction of a residence thereon, and the exclusive rights to all the proceeds realized therefrom.

The said.....(A. B.).....shall be entitled to the use of so much water naturally flowing through or past his (or their) claim, and not already lawfully appropriated as shall be necessary for the due working thereof, and to drain his (or their) claim, free of charge.

This grant does not convey to the said.....(A. B.)..... any surface rights in the said claim, or right of ownership in the soil covered by the said claim; and the said grant shall lapse and be forfeited unless the claim is continuously and in good faith worked by the said.....(A. B.).....or his (or their) associates.

The rights hereby granted are those laid down in the aforesaid mining regulations, and no more, and are subject to all the provisions of the said regulations, whether the same are expressed herein or not.

.....

Gold Commissioner.

LATEST RULES FOR THE YUKON.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 13.—Major Walsh, who commanded the Northwest mounted police during the Riel rebellion, has been appointed administrator for the Yukon district at a salary of $5,000 a year.

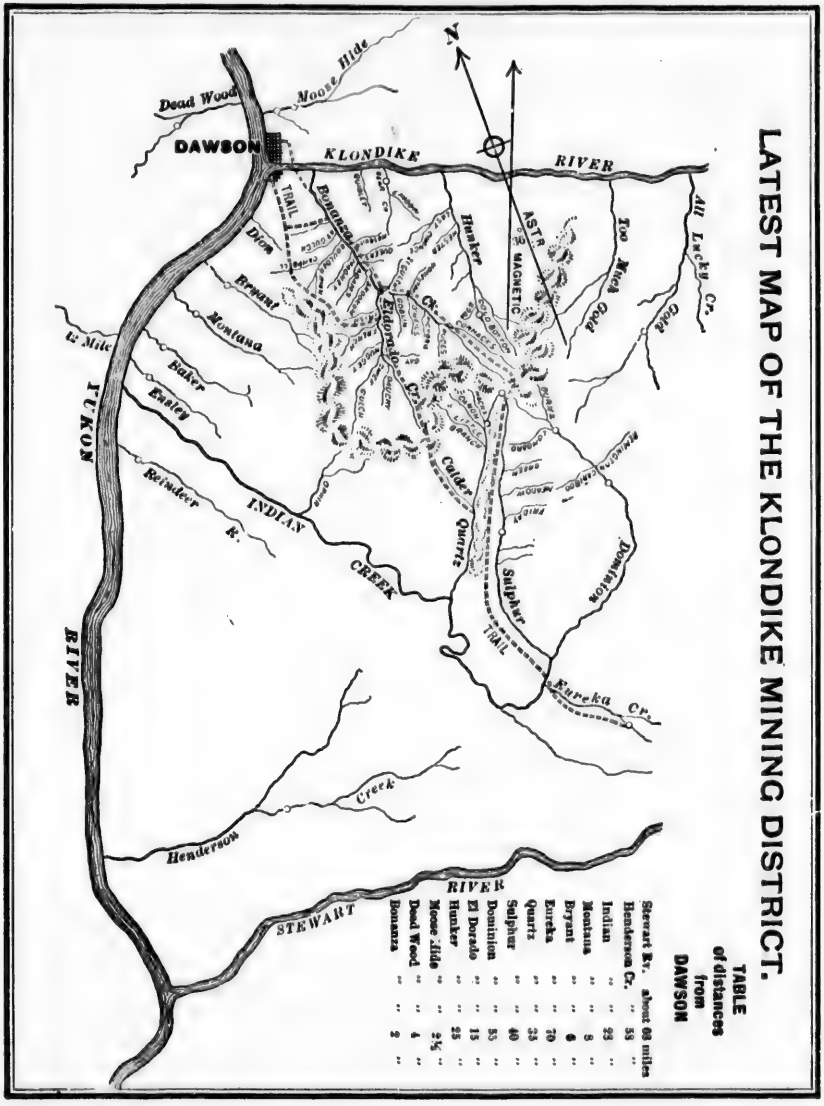
The department of the interior has forwarded the following notice to the Yukon:

"Clauses 4 and 8 of the regulations governing placer mining on the Yukon River and its tributaries are amended by reducing the length of a creek and river claim to 100 feet, and the length of a creek and river claim to be granted to the discoverer of a new mine to 200 feet. The fee for the renewal of an entry for a claim has been reduced from $100 to $15.

Still later we learn that the government has fixed the length of

placer claims at 250 feet, but reserve each alternate mile. A tax or assessment of 10 per cent. is also levied on all claims that pay $500 a week. Those producing over $500 are assessed 20 per cent.

River claims for dredging purposes are taxed $100 per mile each year, and no one claim is to exceed five miles in one stretch. Such claims are also to be assessed 20 per cent. on all output over $2,500.



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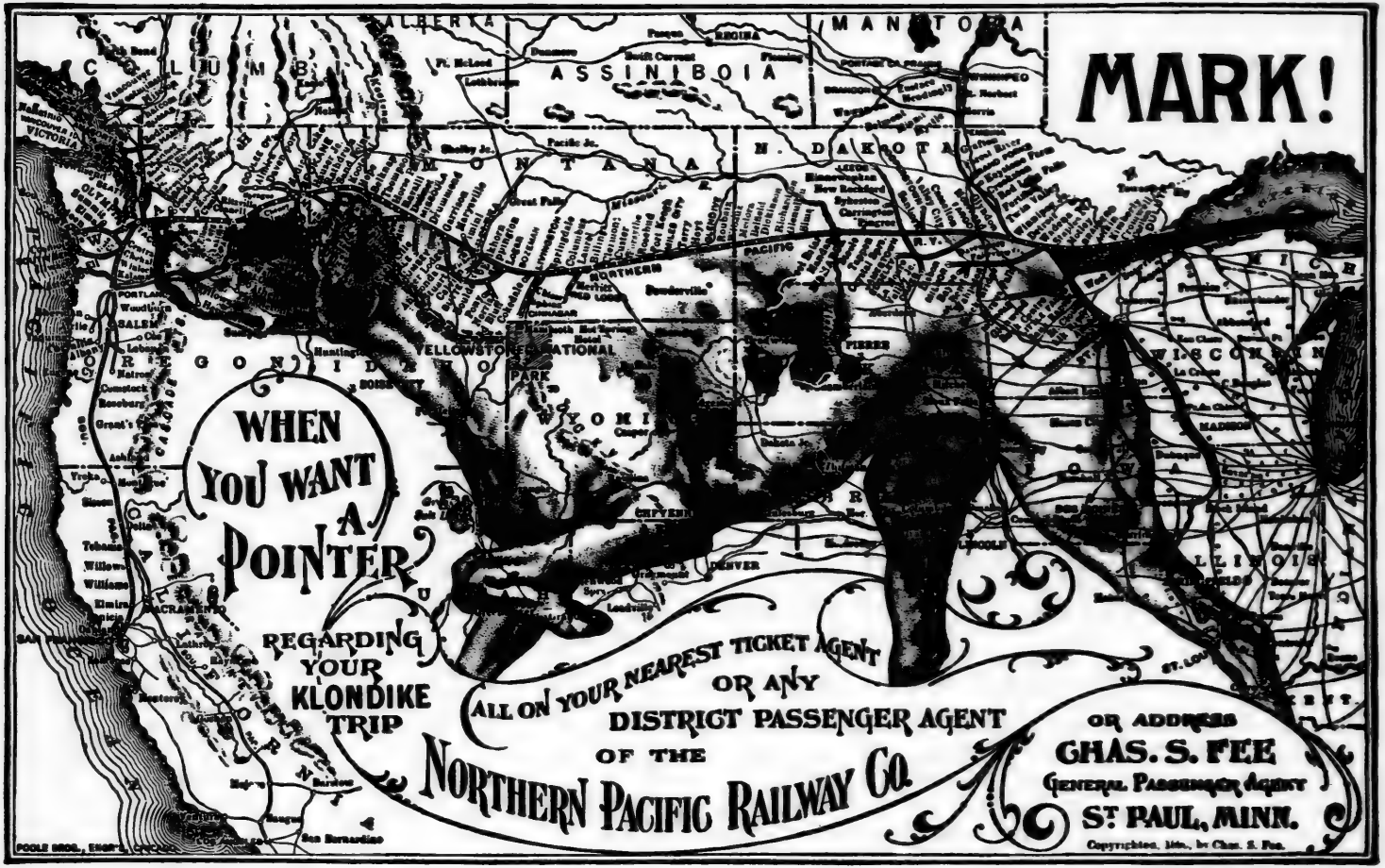
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OR ANY
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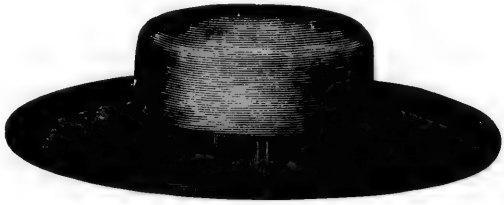

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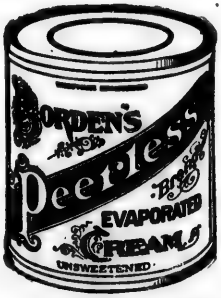

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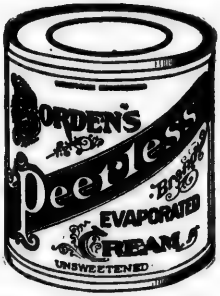

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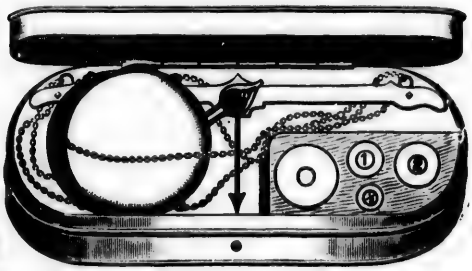

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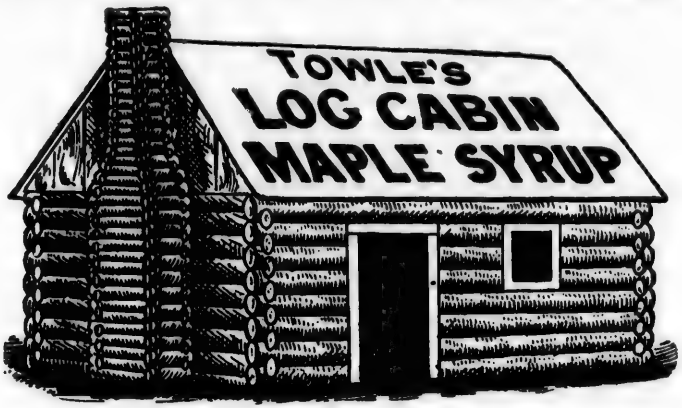

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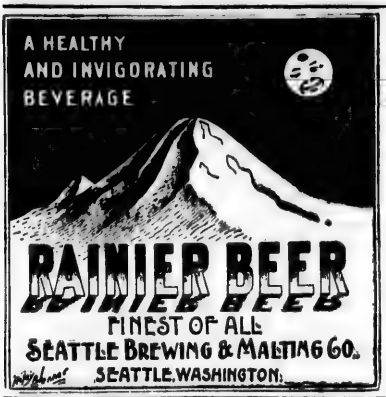

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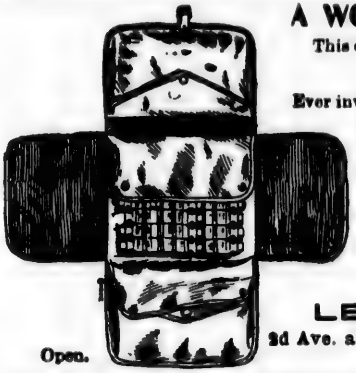

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PRICE $5.00

Patent applied for.

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HOUSES, HOTELS, BOATS, ETC.,

WITH EVERYTHING COMPLETE.

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The Only Cracker Manufactory in Seattle.

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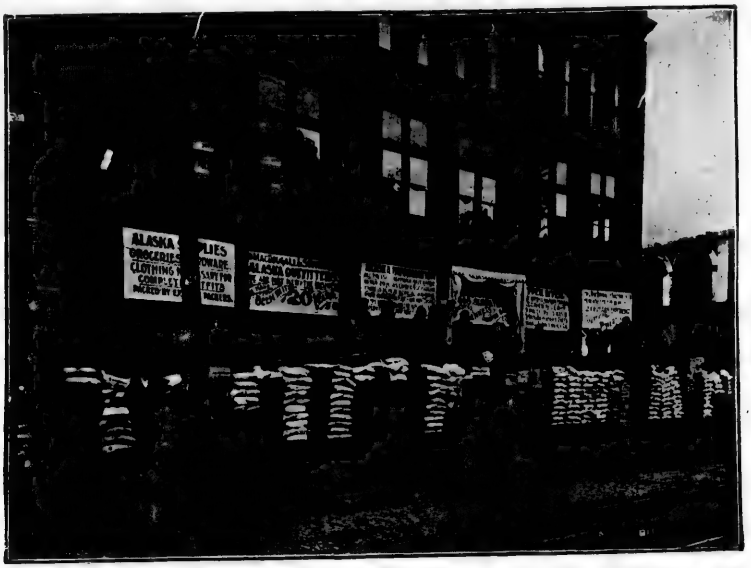

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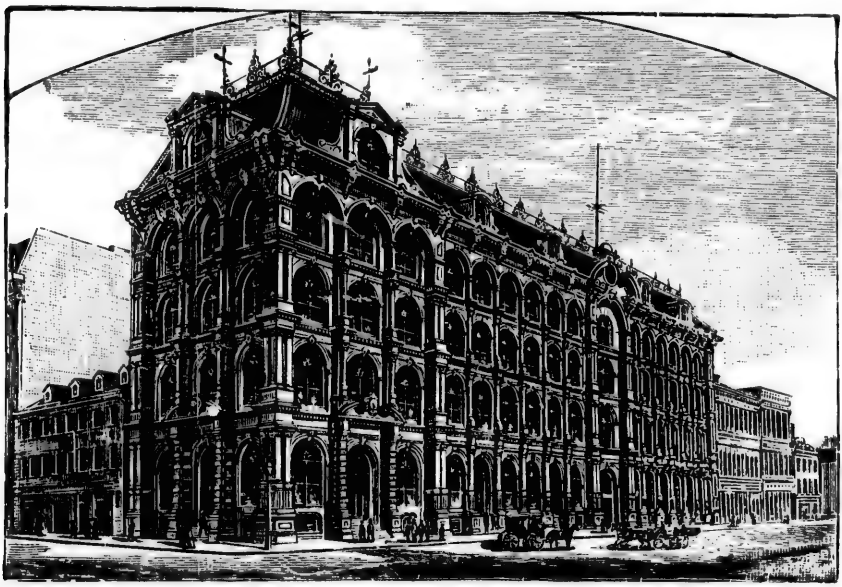

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2ND VICE PRES.

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